The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO W. H. M.

O! fare thee well, and blessings speed
Thee on, my youthful friend—
What, though thy bosom now may bleed,
Thy sorrows yet shall end;
And days much brighter yet shall shine,
And smiling happiness be thine.

But, was it kind from us to rove,
Thus us so far to stray?
When all bestow'd their warmest love,
And beg'd, and oft would pray
That ills of life might be forgot
By thee, and bliss be all thy lot.

Then go—and O! how truly blest,
Since he's so lovely kind—
When for you lov'd has sunk to rest,
To seek the churchyard's shade,
A sigh to breathe—a tear to shed
Upon a father's clay-cold bed.

"Then why thus anxious, O! my soul?"
Suppress these throes of pain;
Let Time's broad current onward roll,
We'll *hope* to meet again.
Though quick-eas'd tears bedew thee *now*,
Peace—peace, shall crown thy heavy brow.

EDGAR.

Messrs. Editors—The following lines were written for one who mourned the "perfidy and guile" of a fickle fair one, but accident preventing their publication at the time, they may now obtain an insertion in the S. E. Post, as being entirely inapplicable to the case of "Frederic," who, with his "golden locks for silver toes," might "indifferent to the scales, or frown at beauty he."

TO ——

Mourn not Damon, tho' your Phillis
Proved to you as false as fair;
Believe me when I tell you this is
A care unworthy of despair.
You have only been a dreaming—
Or reason only slept a while—
When an object—angel seeming,
Lur'd you by her witching smile.

Dreams we know are ever changing,
Emblem of man's mournful fate,
When Fancy unrestrain'd, is ranging
Where nature could no scene create.
Then o'er flow'ry meads you rove,
The lov'd one fing'ring by your side;
Or Hymen bless'd, you usher home,
The long-lov'd, long-sought beauteous bride.

In Hope's bright mirror, without end,
What charming scenes of bliss arise—
The *wife*, the *wee-one*, and the *friend*,
All pass before your rapture'd eyes.

What crash was that? the mirror's fall,
Struck by the lovely sprite, to earth!
She flies—in vain aloud you call,
For echo only mocks in mirth.

You wake, you mourn the vision fled;
Alone, and wretched, you complain;
Then since you can't a phantom wed,
Close but your eyes and dream again.

SCRIBO.

"FORGET NOT."

Forget not the absent tho' pleasure's wreath,
And other friendships may surround thee;
Forget not *me* tho' the balmy breath
Of social comfort circles round thee.

But remember the scenes that once yielded delight,
And think of a being who shared them with thee;
Nor let pleasure, nor absence, nor times rapid flight,
Thy affection erase from thy memory.

TO A. V. C.

Think not, my bonny "shynin' blade,
That I wad wish to cast a shade
On any follower o' the train;
Nae, nae, my frien',
'T was not a "critic's fury" bade
Me take the pen.

Nae mair than ye'll dare to look
The curious critic's learned look—
Ud frae his lightning find no neuk,
A'mang to hide me,
Whar I might 'scape his nasty brook,
Nor hear his chidin'.

Then why, ye say, at ither's fear,
If true ye hold your peaves sae dear?
Now list! I'll tell ye what ye speer,
An' that right soon:
I'll mak' my demonstration clear
As nin at noon!

Ye ken kin' nature, never yet,
Twa bids alike on earth has let;
Tho' seemin' like as black as jet,
Yet still, in mind,
Wha' ane is eauld, nother het,
Ye'll aiten find.

Wha' ane wi' bonnie blinkin' ee'
Will tak' a joke an' join the glee,
Another scowlin' ye will see,
In fury fly;
Another glentin' slently
A tart reply.

Sae whose sae many birds I saw,
O' spottin' frae' their feathers brow,
Nae note, nae cost, among them a',
But lik' their neighbor,
An' saw you rise, an' heard you ca'
To rhymin' labor.

I don't mind the circle gay,
A lee to throw to mar the play;
While I'll write at ensuin' day,
An' mark these features
Twixt the different passions wavy,
On different creatures.

As kwan, my playful poesy fell
Alone on your good natured sel'—
And och! it pleas'd me mickle well
To mark your eye—
You raised the flow'r—gied it a smell;
Then tost'd it by!

Ye didna look, until ye found,
That it had many a part unsound,
Then strew its flimsy leaves around,
And gladly whistle!
Nor dash it, pettish, on the ground,
An' curse the mistle!

Then had! good natur'd X. Y. C.!
Light be the breeze that blaws by thee;
An' light before it still may flee
Thy "shallop" fair;
An' may nae breakers on the lee,
Its bolsomness scare!

We pledge ye frae the muse's spring!
O! may we never want a wing,
Our thoughts in fairy flights to fling,
An' dreams sublime!
O! may we never want a string
O' home-made rhyme!

P. S. I said "St. Peter"—what's the reason?
Ye ken he tried to plod the seas on,
When faith! his faith, wi' fear or freezin',
Had bk' to fled!—
But te on *ship board* can wi' ease,
In safety tread!

LESLIE.

THE MORALIST.

The following excellent advice was given by the mother of the chevalier *Bayard*, to her son, when leaving his father's house to enter as a page into the service of Charles, duke of Savoy.

"Peter, my friend, you are going into the service of a noble prince; as much as a mother can command her child, do I command you three things, which, if you do, rest assured they will enable you to pass through this present life with honour. The first is, that you love and serve God, without offending him in any way, if it be possible to you. For it is he who gave us life, it is he who will save us, and without him and his grace, we should not have power to perform a single good work in this world. Recommend yourself to him every morning and evening, and he will give you aid. The second is, that you be mild and courteous to all gentlemen, casting away pride. Be humble and obliging to every body. Be not a slanderer or a liar. Keep yourself temperate in regard to eating and drinking.—Avoid envy—it is a mean vice. Be neither a flatterer nor a tale bearer, for people of this description do not usually attain to any high degree of excellence. Be loyal in word and deed. Keep your promises. Succour poor widows and orphans, and God will reward you. The third is, that you be bountiful of the goods that God shall give you to the poor and needy; for, to give for his honour's sake never made any man poor; and believe me child, the alms that you shall dispense will greatly profit both your body and soul. This is all that I have to charge you with. I believe that your father and I shall not live much longer; but God grant that whilst we do continue in life we may receive a good account of you."

EXTRACT.

'What a curious object of contemplation to a superior being, who casts an eye over this lower world and surveys the busy, restless and unceasing operations of the people who swarm upon its surface!—Let him select any one individual amongst us, and confine his attention to him as a specimen of the whole.—Let him pursue him through the intricate variety of his movements, for he is never stationary; see him with his eye fixed upon some distant object, and struggling to arrive at it; see him pressing forward to some eminence, which perpetually recedes away from him; see the inexplicable being, as he runs in full pursuit of some glittering bauble, and on the moment he reaches it, throws it behind him, and it is forgotten; see him unmindful of his past experience, hurrying his footsteps to some new object with the same eagerness and rapidity as ever—compare the ecstacy of hope with the listlessness of possession, and observe the whole history of his day to be made up of one fatiguing race of vanity and restlessness and disappointment:

'And like the guttering of an idiot's toy,
'Doth fauty mock his vows."

To complete this unaccountable history, let us look to its termination. Man is irregular in his movements; but this does not hinder the regularity of nature. Time will not stand still to look at us. It moves at his own invariable pace. The winged moments fly in swift succession over us. The great luminaries which are suspended on high, perform their circles in the heaven. The sun describes his circuit in the firmament; and the space of a few revolutions will bring every man among us to his destiny. The decree passes abroad against the poor child of infatuation. It meets him in the full career of hope and enterprise. He sees the dark curtain of mortality falling upon the world, and upon all its interests.—That busy, restless heart, so crowded with its plans, and feelings and anticipations, forgets to play, and all its fluttering anxieties are hushed forever.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

SINGULAR ADVERTISEMENT.

Lost, (supposed to be Stolen,)

The heart of a young gentleman of this city. It contained to the best of the owner's recollection, a quantity of brilliant hopes and lofty aspirations, somewhat sullied and o'erclouded by the clouds of disappointment—several sparks of enthusiastic feeling, warm from the fountain of nature—a considerable portion of the "milk of human kindness," pure and unmixed, from the everlasting spring of goodness—the germs of Friendship, Love and Ambition, in a forward state of fructification, apparently in a most congenial soil, but retarded in their progress to perfection, by the chilling atmosphere of worldly discretion, and doomed to flourish unseen, within the narrow limits of the owner's bosom—

"As once their birth place and their silent grave."

Among other essentials contained in its enclosure, may be enumerated several flights of a singularly vivid and sprightly imagination, with some sprinkles of dangerous and ungovernable wit, of no use to any but the owner.

As an instrument, it was capable of producing the most beautiful *harmony*, but it required the skilful touch of a *master* to awaken its chords to the full expression of "sweetest melody." It was attuned to the *natural pitch* and will be found most perfect in that *key*, although it has been sometimes asserted that it could be *played upon* with most ease in the key of *e flat*.

As an instrument, also, it possesses another very singular characteristic, namely: the faculty of *beating time* to its own music, so that, however, irregular and discordant other instruments may prove in the performance of the great Oratorio of "Human Life," *it* will always, while in order, be found performing the part assigned it with the most minute exactness.

It has been *from infancy* the *bosom companion* of the owner, the receptacle of his joys and his sorrows, his hopes and his fears, communing with him in his retired and solemn hours of privacy, and partaking with him the golden moments of his mirth, and festivity; indeed so closely were they united, that he conceives it impossible for any thing short of brutal force, or the most refined and deliberate arts of seduction, to have estranged them from each other.

The situation of the sufferer, since his bereavement, may be more easily conceived than described; and any person who may have the said article in their possession will perform a service to the cause of humanity, by leaving it at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, (under cover to "Sancte,") where, also, any information respecting it will be thankfully received, the informers, (as usual,) suitably rewarded, and no questions asked.

THE GENEROUS SEAMAN.

George Cornish, a native of London, was brought up to the sea. After making several voyages to the East Indies in the capacity of mate, he obtained the command of a ship in the country trade there, and passed many years of his life in sailing from one port to another of the company's different settlements, and residing at intervals on shore with the superintendant of their commercial concerns. Having by these means acquired a moderate fortune, and being now beyond the meridian of life, he felt a strong desire of returning to his native country, and seeing his family and friends, concerning whom he had received no tidings for a long period. He realised his property, settled his affairs, and taking his passage for England, arrived in the Downs after an absence of sixteen years.

He immediately repaired to London, and went to the house of an only brother, whom he had left possessed of a genteel place in a public office. He found that his brother was dead and the family broken up; and he was directed to the house of one of his nieces, who had married and settled at a small distance from the town. On making himself known, he was received with great respect and affection by the married niece, and a single sister who resided with her; to which good reception, the idea of his bringing back with him a large fortune did not a little contribute. They pressed him in the most urgent manner to take up his abode there, and omitted nothing that could testify their dutiful regard to so near a relation. On his part, he was sincerely glad to see them, and presented them with some valuable Indian commodities which he had brought with him. They soon began a conversation concerning the family events that had taken place during his long absence. Mutual condolence passed on the death of the father; the mother had been dead long before. The captain, in the warmth of his heart, declared his intentions of befriending the survivors of the family, and his wishes of seeing the second sister as comfortably settled in the world as the first seemed to be.

"But," said he, "are you two the only ones left? What is become of my little smiling play-fellow, Amelia? I remember her as if it were yesterday, coming behind my chair, giving me a sly pull, and then running away that I might follow her for a kiss; I should be sorry if any thing had happened to her." "Alas, sir," said the eldest niece, "she has been the cause of an infinite deal of trouble to her friends! She was always a giddy girl, and her misconduct has proved her ruin. It would be happy if we could all forget it her."—"What, then," said the uncle, "has she dishonored herself? Poor creature!" "I cannot say," replied the niece, "that she has done so, in the worst sense of the word; but she has disgraced herself and her family by a hasty, foolish match with one beneath her, and it has ended as might have been expected, in poverty and wretchedness." "I am glad," returned the captain, "that it is no worse; for though I much disapprove of improper matches, yet young girls may fall into greater evils, and where there is no crime, there can be no irreparable disgrace. But who was the man; what did my brother say to it?" "Why, sir, I cannot say but it was partly my father's fault, for he took a sort of a liking to the young man, who was a drawing-master employed in the family, and would not forbid him the house after we had informed him of an attachment between Amelia and him. So, when it was too late, he fell in a violent passion about it, which had no other effect than to drive the girl directly into her lover's arms. They married, and soon fell into difficulties. My father, of course, would do nothing for them, and when he died he not only disinherited her, but made us promise no longer to consider her as a sister." "And did you make that promise?" said the captain, in a tone of surprise and displeasure. "We could not disobey our parent," said the eldest sister, "but we have several times sent her relief in her necessities, though it was improper for us to see her." "And pray what became of her at last—where is she now?" "Really she and her husband have shifted their lodgings so often, that it is sometime since we heard anything about them." "Sancte—how long?" "Perhaps half a year or more."—"Our outcast," cried the captain, in a sort of half muttered voice, "I have made no promise to renounce thee." "Be pleased, madam," addressing himself gravely to the married niece, "to favour me with the last direction you had to this unfortunate sister?" She blushed, and looked confused, and at length, after a good deal of searching, presented it to her uncle. "But my dear sir," said she, "you will not think of leaving us to-day. My servant shall make all the inquiries you choose, and save you the trouble; and to-morrow you can ride to town, and do as you think proper." "My good niece," said the captain, "I am but an indifferent sleeper, and I am afraid things would run in my head and keep me awake. Besides I am naturally impatient, and love to do my business myself—you will excuse me." So saying he took up his hat, and without much ceremony went out of the house, and took the road to town on foot, leaving his two nieces somewhat disconcerted.

When he arrived, he went almost delay to the place mentioned, which was a by-street in the neighbourhood of Soho. The people who kept the lodgings informed him, that the person he enquired after had left them several months, and they did not know what had become of them. This threw the captain into great perplexity, but while he was considering what he should do next, the woman of the house recollected that Mr. Bland (that was the drawing master's name) had been employed at a certain school, where information about him might possibly be obtained. Capt. Cornish hastened to the place, and was informed by the master of the school that such a man, indeed, had been employed there, but had ceased to attend for some time past. "He was a very well behaved industrious young man," added the master, "but in distressed circumstances, which prevented him from making that genteel appearance which we expect from all who attend our school; so I was obliged to dismiss him. It was a great force on my feelings, I assure you, sir, so to do, but you know the thing could not be helped." The captain eyed him with indignant contempt; and said "I suppose then, sir, your feelings never suffered you to inquire where this poor creature lived, or what became of him afterwards?" "As to that," replied the master, "every one knows his own business best, and my time is fully taken up with my own concerns; but I believe I have a note of the lodging he then occupied—here it is." The captain took it, and turning on his heel withdrew in silence.

He posted to the place, but there too had the mortification of learning that he was too late. The people, however, told him he might find the family in a neighbouring alley, at a lodging on three pair of stairs. The captain's heart sunk within him; however, taking a boy as a guide, he proceeded immediately to the spot. On going up the narrow creaking staircase, he met a man coming down with a bed on his shoulders. At the top of the landing stood another with a bundle of blankets and sheets. A woman with a child in her arms, was expostulating with him, and he hear her exclaim, "Cruel, not to leave me one bed for myself and my poor children." "Stop!" cried the captain, "set down these things." The man hesitated. The captain renewed his command in a peremptory tone, and then advanced towards the woman. They looked earnestly at each other. Through her pale and emaciated features, he saw something of his little smiler; and at length, in a faint tone of voice, he addressed her: "Are you Amelia Cornish?" "That was my name," she replied. "I am your uncle," cried he, clasping her in his arms, and sobbing as if his heart would break." "My uncle!" exclaimed she, and fainted. He was just able to set her down on the only remaining chair, and take her child from her. Two other children came running up, and began to scream with terror.—Amelia recovered herself. "Oh, sir, what a situation you see me in!" "A poor situation, indeed," said he, "poor forsaken creature! but you have one friend left."

He then asked what had become of her husband. She told him, that having fatigued himself with walking every day to a great distance for a little employment, that scarcely afforded them bread, he had fallen ill, and was now in the hospital, and that after being obliged to sell most of their little furniture and clothes for present subsistence, their landlord had seized their only remaining bed for some arrears of rent. The captain immediately discharged the debt, and causing the bed to be brought up again, dismissed the men. He then entered into conversation with his niece about the events that had befallen her. "Alas, sir," said she, "I am sensible I was greatly to blame in disobeying my father, and leaving his roof as I did; but perhaps something might be alleged in my excuse; at least years of calamity and distress may be an expiation. As to my husband, he has never given me the least cause of complaint; he has ever been kind and good, and what we have suffered has been through misfortune, and not fault. To be sure, when we married we did not consider how a family was to be maintained. His was a poor employment, and sickness and other accidents soon brought us to a state of poverty, from which we could not retrieve ourselves. He, poor man, was never idle when he could help it, and denied himself every indulgence in order to provide for the wants of me and his children. I did my part too as well as I was able. But my father's unrelenting severity made me quite heart broken; and though my sisters two or three times gave us a little relief in our pressing necessities; (for nothing else could have made me ask it in the manner I did) yet they would never permit me to see them, and for some time past have entirely abandoned us.—I thought heaven had abandoned us too. The hour of extremest distress was come, but you have been sent for our comfort."—"And your comfort, please God, I will be," cried the captain, with energy. "You are my own dear child, and your little ones shall be mine too. Dry up your tears; better days, I hope, are approaching."

Evening was now coming on, and it was too late to think of changing lodgings. The captain procured a neighbour to go out for some provisions and other necessaries, and then took his leave, with a promise of being with his niece early next morning. Indeed, as he proposed to pay a visit to her husband, she was far from wishing to detain him any longer. He went directly to the hospital, and having got access to the apothecary, begged to be informed on the real state of his patient Bland. The apothecary told him that he had laboured under a slow fever, attended with extreme dejection of spirits, but there was no signs of urgent danger. "If you will allow me to see him," said the captain, "I believe I shall be able to administer a cordial more effectual, perhaps, than all your medicines." He was shewn up to the ward where the poor man lay, and seated by his bed-side. "Mr. Bland," said he, "I am a stranger to you, but I come to bring you some news of your family."

The sick man roused himself as from a stupor, and fixed his eyes in silence on the captain. He proceeded:—"perhaps you may have heard of an uncle that your wife had in the East Indies; he is come home—and—and—I am he." On this he eagerly stretched out his hand, and taking that of Bland's, which was thrust out of the bed-clothes to meet it, gave it a cordial shake. The sick man's eyes glistened; he grasped the captain's hand with his remaining strength, and drawing it to his mouth, kissed it with fervor. All he could say was "God bless you!—be kind to poor Amelia." "I will—I will," cried the captain, "I will be a father to you all; cheer up, keep up your spirits, all will be well." He then, with a kind look, and another shake of the hand, wished a good night, and left the poor man lightened at once of half of his disease.

The captain went home to the coffee-house where he lodged, got a light supper and went early to bed. After meditating some time with heartfelt satisfaction on the work of the day, he fell into a deep sleep, which lasted till daybreak. The next morning early, he rose and sallied forth in search of furnished lodgings. After some inquiry, he met a commodious set in a pleasant, airy situation, for which he agreed. He then drove to Amelia, and found her and her children neat and clean, and as well dressed as her poor wardrobe would admit. He embraced them with the utmost affection, and rejoiced Amelia's heart with a favorable account of her husband. He then told them to prepare for a ride with him. The children were overjoyed with the proposal, and they accompanied him down to the coach in high spirits. Amelia scarcely knew what to think or expect. They drove first to a warehouse for ready made linen, where the captain assisted Amelia to furnish herself with every thing necessary for the use of the children and herself, not forgetting some shirts for her husband. Thence they went to a clothes-shop, where the little boy was supplied with a jacket and trowsers, a hat, and a great coat, and the girl with another great coat and bonnet; both were made as happy as happy could be. They were next all furnished with new shoes. In short, they had not proceeded far before the mother and three children were all in new complete habiliments, decent but not fine; while the old ones were tied up in a bundle, and destined for some family still poorer than they had been.

The captain then drove to the lodgings he had taken, and which he had directed to be put in thorough order. He led Amelia up stairs, who knew not whither she was going. He brought her into a handsome parlor, and seated her in a chair. "This, my dear," said he, "is your house; I hope you will let me now and then come and see you in it." Amelia turned pale and could not speak. At length a flood of tears came to her relief, and she suddenly threw herself at her uncle's feet, and poured out thanks and blessings in a broken voice. He raised her, and kindly kissing her and her children, slipt a purse of gold into her hand.

He next went to the hospital, and found Mr. Bland sitting up in bed, and taking some food with apparent pleasure. He sat down by him. "God bless you, sir," said Bland, "I see now it is a reality and not a dream. Your figure has been haunting me all night, and I have scarcely been able to satisfy myself, whether I have really seen and spoken to you, or whether it was a fit of delirium. Yet my spirits have been lightened, and I have now been eating with a relish I have not done for many days past. But may I ask how is Amelia and the little ones?" "They are well and happy, my good friend," said the captain, "and I hope you will soon be along with them."—The apothecary came up and felt his patient's pulse. "You are a lucky doctor, indeed, sir," said he to captain Cornish, "you have cured the poor man of his fever. His pulse is as pure as my own." The captain consulted him about the safety of removing him; and the apothecary thought there would be no hazard in doing it that very day. The captain waited the arrival of the physician, who confirmed the same opinion. A sedan chair was procured, and full directions being obtained for the future treatment, with the physician's promise to look after him, the captain gathered Amelia and her children together, and followed the chair to the new lodgings. On the knock at the door, Amelia looked out of the window, and seeing the chair, ran down and met her uncle and husband in the passage. The poor man, not knowing where he was, and gazing wildly around him, was carried up stairs and placed on a good bed, while his wife and children assembled around it.

By Amelia's constant attention, assisted by proper help, Mr. Bland shortly recovered; the whole family lost their sickly emaciated appearance, and became healthy and happy. The kind uncle was never long absent from them, and was always received with looks of pleasure and gratitude, which penetrated his very soul. He obtained for Mr. Bland a good situation in the exercise of his profession, and took Amelia and the children under his special care. As to his other nieces, though he did not entirely break off his connection with them, but on the contrary, shewed them occasional marks of the kindness of a relation, yet he could never look on them with true cordiality. And as they had so well kept the promise with their father, of never treating Amelia as a sister while in her afflicted state, he took care not to tempt them to break it, now she was favored with a prosperous condition.

THE MISCELLANIST.

NIGHTMARE.

"The uneasiness of my position made my slumber troubled, and laid me at the mercy of all kind of wild and fearful dreams. Now it was that my perfidious dinner and supper rose in rebellion against my peace. I was hag-ridden by a fat saddle of mutton; a plum pudding weighed like lead upon my conscience; the merry thought of a capon filled me with horrible suggestions; and a deviled leg of a turkey stalked in all manner of diabolical shapes through my imagination. In short, I had a violent fit of nightmare. I turned in bed and shifted from side to side, to try to fall asleep, but all in vain; when one cannot get asleep by lying quiet, it is seldom that tossing will effect the purpose."

Bill of Fare for a Thanksgiving dinner in Connecticut.

50,000 Geese; 5,300 Turkies; 65,000 Chickens; 2000 Ducks; 25,000 lbs. Beef, Pork, and other market meats; 12,000 bushels Potatoes; 14,000 do. Turnips; 4000 do. Beets; 3000 do. Onions; 10,000 lbs. Cheese; 12,000 gallons Apple Sauce; 1000 do. Cranberry do.; 520,000 Pumpkin Pies; 100,000 Apple do.; other Pies and Pastry 52,000; Wine 3000 gallons; Brandy, 150 do.; Gin, 120 do.; Rum, 1000 do.; Cider, Brandy and Whiskey, 600 do.; Eggs, 322,000.

Which would take 650 hhds. Molasses; 4000 lbs. Ginger; 7000 lbs. Allspice; 86,666 lbs. Flour; 43,333 lbs. Butter and Lard; 325 hhds. of Milk, 100 gallons each; 1000 lbs. Nutmegs; 50 lbs. Cinnamon; 45,500 dozen Eggs; all of which would weigh upwards of 5000 tons, and cost about 114,000 dollars.

The following relation of one of the numerous tragedies originating in the animosity of the factions of the Guelf and Ghibelin, which took place at Bologna, in the year 1279, will be read with interest:—The noble families of Geremei and Lambertazzi of Bologna, chief of the Guelf and Ghibelin factions in their city, had long been opposed in deadly animosity, when Bonifazzio Geremei and Imilda, the daughter of Orlando de Lambertazzi, forgot the enmity of their houses in the indulgence of a mutual and ardent passion. In one of their secret interviews in the palace of Lambertazzi, the lovers were betrayed to the brothers of Imilda; she fled at their approach, but they rushed upon Bonifazzio, immediately, and clothed him with their poisoned daggers, and dragged his body to a deserted Court. The unhappy girl returning to the chamber discovered his cruel fate by the stains of blood, and traced the corpse to the spot where it had been thrown. It was yet warm, and with mingled agony and hope she endeavoured to suck the venom from its wounds. But she only imbibed the poison into her own veins; and the ill-fated pair were found stretched lifeless together. This sad catastrophe inflamed the hatred of the two houses to desperation; their respective factions in the city espoused their quarrel; they flew to arms—and forty days the streets and palaces of Bologna were the scenes of a general and furious contest, which terminated in favour of the Guelfs. The Lambertazzi and all their Ghibelin associates were driven from the city; their houses were razed, and twelve thousand citizens were involved in a common sentence of banishment.

A TALE OF THE REVOLUTION.

The following narrative of the adventures of a sentinel in the continental service, will shew that the character of 'Dalgetty,' in the "Legend of Montrose," has not been without a parallel in real life.

"At the moment of the retreat, on the 12th of May, 1782, when Col. Laurens, commanding the troops of Gen. Green's army, beat up the quarters of the enemy near Accabee, Michael Docherty, a distinguished soldier of the Delawares, said to a comrade who was near—"It does my heart good to think that but little blood has been spilt this day, and that we are likely to see the close of it without a fight." No notice was taken of his speech at the time, but meeting him shortly after in camp, I inquired how he, who was so much applauded for uncommon gallantry, should have expressed so great a delight on finding the enemy indisposed for action. "And who besides myself had a better right to be released, I wonder," said Docherty.—"Wounds and captivity have no charms for me, and Michael has never forgot, but as bad luck would have it, both have been his portion. When I give a little piece of the history of my past life, you will give credit for my wish to be careful of the part that is to come. I was unlucky from the jump. At the battle of Brandywine, acting as sergeant of a company in the Delaware regiment, my captain being killed, and lieutenant absenting himself from the field for the greater safety of his mother's son, I fought with desperation till our ammunition was expended, and my comrades being compelled to retire, I was left hopeless and wounded on the ground, and fell into the hands of the enemy. Confinement was never agreeable to me. I could never be *any* within the walls of a prison. A recruiting sergeant of the British, who was at home in his business, and up to all manner of cajolery, by dint of perpetual blarney, gained my good will, slipped the bounty into my hand, which I pocketed, and entered a volunteer into the 17th regiment. Stoney Point was our station, and I thought myself snugly out of harm's way, when one ugly night when I did not even dream of such an accident, the post was carried at the point of the bayonet, and an unlucky thrust laid me prostrate on the earth. It was a great consolation, however, although this was rather rough treatment from the hand of a friend, that the Delawares were covered with glory, and as their prisoner I was sure to meet the kindest attention. My wound once cured, and white-washed of my sins, my ancient comrades received me with kindness and light of heart, and hoping to gain any quantity of laurels in the South, I marched forward with the regiment as a part of the command, destined to recover the Carolinas and Georgia. The bloody battle of Camden, fought on the 16th day of August, (bad luck to the day,) brought me once again into trouble. Our regiment was cut up root and branch, and poor Pilgarlic, my unfortunate *self*, wounded and made prisoner. My prejudices against a jail, I have frankly told, and being pretty confident that I should not a whit better relish a lodging in the inside of a prison-ship, I once again suffered myself to be persuaded, and listed in the infantry of Tarleton's legion. O! bother on—what a mistake—I never had such bad company, as a man of honour I was out of my *element*, and should certainly have given them *leg bail*, but that I had not time to brood over my misfortunes, for the battle of Cowpens quickly following, Howard and Kirkwood gave us the bayonet so handsomely, that we were taken one and all, and I should have escaped unhurt had not a dragoon of Washington's added a slight scratch or two to the account already scored on my unfortunate carcass. As to all the miseries that I have endured—afflicted with a scarcity of every thing but appetite and musquitoes, I say nothing about them.—My love for my country gives me courage to support that, and a great deal more when it comes. I love my comrades and they love Docherty. Exchanging kindnesses, we give care to the dogs; but surely you will not be surprised after all that I have said, that I feel some qualms at the thought of battle, since, take whatever side I will, I am always sure to find it the *wrong one*.—[*Johnson's life of Greene.*

Oliver Cromwell, being afraid of cabals from the expelled family thought it dangerous to permit persons, particularly Noblemen, to leave the kingdom without leave. A young Nobleman in the interest of Charles II. came to pay his respects to the Protector, and solicit leave of absence from the country.—Cromwell immediately granted the request, but said, "Well, let me see you soon again, but don't see Charles Stuart." "I will not, upon my honour," replied the Peer. The Nobleman soon returned, and coming to pay his duty to the Protector, Cromwell snatched his hat out of his hands, and with a penknife quickly cut open the lining, and from the inside took out several letters and papers directed to the friends of Charles. "O shame," cried Oliver, "is this the way the English Nobles keep their honour? Did you not promise not to see Charles Stuart."—"I did not see him," answered the Nobleman. "Then," said Cromwell, "who put out the candle; you, or Charles?" Oliver had cunningly contrived to put a spy of his own into the Peer's service, who discovered that at the interview the King first put out the lights.

The Harmonists first located themselves at a place, which they called Harmony, in Pennsylvania. When they had greatly improved their lands, and erected many excellent buildings, they sold off all and built a new village, also called Harmony, in Indiana. After remaining there a few years, and improving their lands as before, having built a large town and many factories, and even planted extensive and flourishing vineyards, they again sold off their property to Mr. Owen, and returning to Pennsylvania, located themselves about 14 months ago, on the banks of the Ohio, 18 miles from Pittsburg, where they

have already built another handsome town called Economy, and reduced large tracts of lands to the plough. They have about 3000 acres of the best land; have made extensive gardens, planted vineyards, cultivated large fields of wheat and other grain, enclosed a park, in which are a number of deers, erected a church, are building several large factories, one of brick, very large and four stories high, for the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods. In another year they will be fully established, and have every thing comfortable round about them, according to their peculiar notion of what is convenient for them.

We further learn, from an account published in the Pittsburg Gazette, that the Harmony Society consists of about *seven hundred* persons, but they have few if any *children* among them, less than 7 or 8 years old—several marriages, however, have been permitted. They are supposed to be worth half a million of dollars, and the village contains about 75 houses, erected on regular streets. Their physicians, teachers, workmen, &c. are all of themselves.

Every circumstance connected with the name of La Fayette, calls forth some reminiscence illustrative of the fame and character of the American patriots. The following extract particularly, as it relates to our beloved Washington, will be read with interest, not only by the fair themselves, but by every lover of the female sex. It was taken from the conversations which have been selected and published as the words of the Nation's Guest.

"I have often been asked, whether our dear general in chief was sensible or not to the delights of female society, during his mighty labors in the revolution? We were riding in Jersey, to the outposts which were very near the enemy, attended by a few officers, and a small escort, and stopped at a farm-house to get some milk and water: the daughter of the landlord brought it out, a lively and pretty demoiselle, who with much naivete and sprightliness, entered into conversation with the chief, which he kept up for some time with great spirit. The officers looked at each other with amazement. At length turning to me, the general observed, Marquis are you not rather near the enemy? I replied, if I am, what must your excellency be? Here the charm was broken. Oh! true, he answered, and gaily kissing our hands to the fair object who had created so much wonder, we galloped off: Again on the day of the rejoicings for our victory at Monmouth, we dined at the mansion of a very charming widow. The gallant and polite address of our chief, towards the fair hostess, was long the theme of our praise; indeed he was formed alike to shine in the field, and the court, and to be the delight of the brave, the good, and the fair.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

I do not know that a corner of your paper, or of any paper, can be more profitably employed than in putting the afflicted and diseased in the way to Health and Comfort. The volume lately published of cures effected by SWAIM'S PANACEA is a record of miracles. It is well that the cases are fully and respectably vouched for, or they would not, nor ought not to command belief. Almost every case I read, excited my admiration and called forth expressions of surprise. I have selected and sent for publication, a case which I think cannot be read without the reader feeling pity for the wretched condition of the poor, afflicted, perishing sufferer, and something of gratitude and almost envy towards Mr. Swaim for the relief *he* is able to afford. It is remarkable that a medicine so powerful, yet silent and quiet in its sure and certain operations, has been able to elude all the research of the Chemist and the Practitioner. I ask attention to the following singular case, which is vouched for by a gentleman whose veracity is unimpeachable. TRUTH.

The following case was drawn up by Dr. Lamb, a very respectable practitioner of Frankford. It was motives of humanity which induced him to give it publicity.

Mrs. F. aged 44 years, reports herself as having enjoyed good health, until about eight years since, at which time she gave birth to a healthy son:—in the succeeding year was attacked with severe pain in the extremities, which has continued with very little intermission until the middle of last year.

After the first ten months of her suffering, tumours of an indolent character were to be seen slowly advancing on the arms and legs—proceeding to suppuration, and opening after an interval of two to five months, from their first appearance—forming ulcers of a most unhealthy aspect—discharging, at first, a puriform matter, soon degenerating into a kind of fetid sanies, sometimes increasing irregularly to the size of three or four inches in diameter, often assuming a gangrenous appearance; and finally, after several months, gradually diminishing in size, and healing, while others were forming and making a similar progress on other parts of the extremities; the cicatrices always exhibiting considerable loss of substance, and consequently producing some deformity of those parts which had suffered most severely. Ultimately, these tumours were seen over the clavicle, frontal, and parietal bones, some pieces of which came away, always progressing in the same tedious manner. In the mean time the general health of the patient was necessarily declining. Anorexia and constipation were prominent symptoms. Medical attendance had been rendered, but with very little effect.

Four years since, the case came under my notice, I continued to prescribe occasionally, until the beginning of last year, and generally with some immediate relief to the patient; but the effect of my prescriptions were not permanent. The administration of tonic remedies were found useful. As local applications, the fermenting and carrot poultices generally effected a favourable change in the appearance of the ulcers; which would then slowly heal under the simple or saturnine cerates. These remedies were always attended with some apparent benefit, while regularly continued—but when intermitted for a few weeks, the disease appeared to renew its attack with increased severity. From December until June last, all regular prescriptions had been abandoned. The state of the patient was every day becoming more serious, until she was confined to a recumbent position and unable to raise either hand to her head. The discharge from six or eight large ulcers, the continued and severe pain, anorexia, &c. had gradually prostrated the patient, and seemed on the eve of ending her sufferings in death.

I had wished to see the effects of Swaim's Panacea in this case, believing it possible that relief might be obtained from the use of that medicine. Application was accordingly made, and before half a bottle had been used, there was an evident amendment—such as had never been experienced from any other remedy.

The Panacea was used in this case without any auxiliary. No local applications were made, except of the most simple character.—After using it for two weeks, the pain gradually abated; appetite was restored; the ulcers assumed a more healthy aspect, and continued to heal, while the general health of the patient was constantly improving.

Mrs. F. has not used the Panacea with that punctuality which was advised by Mr. Swaim; she has, however, just finished the third bottle. The ulcers have all completely healed, and she has been quite free from pain for the last six months, and her general health is much better than it has been for seven years.

The communication of this case has been delayed that it might be made more entirely satisfactory. I have now no hesitation in testifying to the efficacy of this valuable medicine. JOHN F. LAMB, M. D.

Frankford, near Philadelphia, January 4, 1825.

Many other cases of precisely a similar nature to those enumerated, might be related, in which Swaim's Panacea has been equally successful, but this would be superfluous.—Indeed, to relate all the instances in which this medicine has been serviceable, after other remedies had failed, would require more time for their perusal than any individual would bestow. We have selected only those whose remarkable character will best illustrate the powers of the remedy, and whose variety will exhibit the most important forms of disease in which it can be serviceable.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

The following is believed to be a pretty correct list of Banks whose notes have been counterfeited, with the denomination affixed: it may be of service in detecting the numerous bills of a spurious character, which are daily attempted to be palmed on the public. We may hereafter, occasionally make such alterations and additions to the same as may fall under our notice.

Alexandria, D. C. Farmers Bank	$3—10
Bank of Augusta, Geo.	20
Annapolis, Farmers Bank of Md.	3—5
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co. no such institution.	
Baltimore, Franklin Bank	2—5—100
Marine do	2—5
Boston, Union do	5—10
Camden, N. J. State do	5
Catskill, N. Y. do	2
Charleston, Planters & Merchants do	5—20
State Bank of South Carolina	100
Bank of S. Carolina	10
Dover, Farmers Bank at Delaware	1—3
Elkton Bank of Maryland	5—10
Elizabeth Town, (N. J.) State Bank	1
Easton, (Penn.) Bank	10
Bank of Geneva, N. Y.	1—2—10
Gettysburg, (Pa.) Bank	5
Hartford, Conn. Phoenix Bank 1—2—3—5—10	
Harrisburg, (Penn.) do	5
Hulmeville, Farmers Bank, Bucks Co.	10
Hudson, N. Y. Bank of Columbia	5
Knoxville, Bank of the State of Tennessee	2
New York City, Union Bank	5
Merchants' Bank	2
Franklin Bank 1—2—3—5—10	
City Bank	5
Bank of New-York	3—5
Manhattan Company	1—5
Bank of America	5—10
Phenix Bank	2—5—10
Norwich, N. Y. Bank of Chenango	5
New Brunswick, (N. J.) Bank	5
State do	2—5
New-Ark Banking & Insurance Co.	2
State Bank payable at the Mechanics Bank, New York	1—5
New Hope, Delaware Bridge	5
Newton, N. J. Sussex Bank	5
Philadelphia, S. Girard's Bank	5
Philadelphia do	5—10
Commercial do	5—10
Plattsburg, (N. Y.) do	5—5
Patterson do	2—3—5
Perth Amboy, Commercial do	2
Richmond, Va. Farmers do	10—100
& Bank of Virginia	50
Raleigh N. C. State Bank & Branches 1-2-5-10-20	
Silver Lake Bank	5
Sandy Hill Washington & Warren	2
Trenton Banking Company	1—5
Troy, N. Y. Farmers Bank	2—10
Wilmington, (Del.) Bank	3—5
Wilmington and Brandywine	20
Wilmington, (N. C.) Bank of Cape Fear 3—5—10	
Winchester, Va. Bank of the Valley, Romney Branch	100
Warren, [Ohio] Western Reserve	10

From Cobbett's Register.

AMERICAN CHARACTER.

There is a strange notion prevailing in England, that the society, in America, is yet in a rude state: that the American is and must be for some time, an *unpolished* nation; that, when they *become* polished, and when *great riches* are accumulated by individuals, they will have as much pauperism and as many crimes as we have; and, that ours has only been the unavoidable progress of *civilization* and *refinement*.—If this were true, it would be impossible to deny, that during this king's reign, we have made a most wonderful progress in the sublime arts of polishing and refining, seeing that since 1760, the paupers have increased an hundred fold. But, Sir, if I look back to the days of Pope, I do not perceive that there is much proof of all increase of the quantity of the highest talent. If, by *polish* and *refinement* are meant *hypocrisy* in all its various branches, we have certainly arrived at the pinnacle. But as to the Americans being in a *rude* state, on what is the notion founded?—Their dress, their amusements, their manner of eating and drinking are so much like ours, that were it not for the absence of beggary, misery, and filthy streets, a man dropped down in an American town would imagine himself still in England. There is no science, no art known in England, which is not studied and practised in America, and, in numerous instances, with greater success than in England. Their courts of justice have the same forms; law is administered in the same manner; in many cases it is the same law. In matters of commerce and navigation, the Americans almost equal us, and are in a fair way of outstripping us; and, as to the affairs of war, whether on land or sea, they have made us *feel*, and they have convinced all the world, that they want no lesson from any body.

Where, then, are we to look for these marks of comparative *rudeness*? Not in the speeches made in congress, nor in the notes and other papers of their diplomatic ministers; for as to these latter, it makes one blush for one's country to view their vast superiority. Is it in their friendly and dignified deportment towards foreign nations; in the wisdom and gentleness of their government and laws; in the peaceable behaviour of their citizens; in the absence of crimes, and in the want of rotten boroughs and a "*new drop*" is it in any, or in all of these, that we are to look for proofs of this alleged *rudeness*?

So far, sir, from its being true, that the Americans are, in a mass, compared to us, in a *rude* state, that the *very contrary* is the truth. In America, there are none of the brogues or dialects which distinguish Scotch, and English, and Irish, and Yorkshiremen, and Wiltshiremen, and Cockneys from each other.—These cease with the emigrant, whose children speak good and correct English. In America, reading and writing, and something beyond merely these, are universal. The American farmer has other charms under his roof besides those of attending his hospitality. He can converse with you upon almost any subject. The Bible alone does not form his library.—He comes in from the heat of the sun, stripped to his shirt, and takes down a volume of the Encyclopedia, or some book of science, travels, history, law, politicks, or poetry.—When he has rested himself he returns to his field or his yard. There is no law of his country, no regulations which he does not understand; no right that he possesses, that he does not know how to go to work to defend; no public question in which he does not feel a lively interest, and as to which he is not liable to express his opinion. I must be understood, of course, to speak with exceptions. There are stupid men in all countries. But, as a general description, I pledge myself for the truth of what I have said, with the expectation that, in less than four months, this letter will find its way to every part of the country of which I am speaking, and with very powerful reasons not to be looked upon, in that country as a libeller of falsehoods, and more especially as a flatterer.

And then, sir, if what I have here stated is true, will not you, with all your unshaken attachment to old England (and which, after all, I cannot refrain from participating with you) with all the sorrow that you must feel at seeing distant regions carry off the fruits of the talents, the labours, and the sufferings of Sidney and of Cooke, will not your rising envy be stifled by that generosity which will make you exclaim, "blasted be the man who would destroy the harmony and freedom of such a people!"

As to the effect of great individual fortunes on the liberties and moral state of the Americans, such fortunes already exist. There are men in America worth half a million sterling each. But as these riches have not been derived from *taxes*, they have not impoverished and degraded any part of the community in accumulation; and as it is impossible that they would be employed in the purchase of *boroughs*, they do not appear to be dangerous to public liberty. The Edinburgh Reviewers flatter themselves, that these rich merchants will, in time, become lords of the country: and, they will tell us, that our government ought to conciliate their friendship beforehand. These wise critics know, or appear to know, very little about the matter. They seem very uneasy at the existence of a great democracy. They are anxious to see it converted into a "more dignified" state, with a "great body of aristocracy able to protect the people against the throne, and the throne against the people" In short, they itch all over to see a list of "royal burghs" in America. I dare say, the Americans will be much obliged to them for their anxiety; but I am very sure that they will think themselves better protected by their power of choosing their own public servants, than they would be by any great body of nobles, even if imported from Scotland, and if Mr. Jeffrey himself were to go out as king. No, sir, I do not believe that the Americans will be very likely to fall upon the scheme of rearing a *throne* for the purpose of wanting "a great body of nobles" to *protect* them against that throne. Such brilliant schemes they will leave, with all humility, to the *polished* and *refined* nations of Europe.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

In 1821, there was a deficiency of receipts to meet the current expenses of this Department, for the three years preceding the 1st April, 1823, of $262,821 46. The expenditures exceeded the receipts, for the year ending on the 1st July, 1823, by $35,340 39. The expenditures for the year ending on the 1st July, 1824, amounted to $1,169,198 91.—There was received for postage during the same time, $1,156,811 56; which shows a balance of expenditure over the receipts of twelve thousand three hundred and eighty-seven dollars and thirty-five cents. The receipts for the year ending on the 1st July, 1825, were $1,252,061 32—the expenditures $1,206,584 42—leaving a balance of receipts above the expenditures, of forty five thousand four hundred and seventy-six dollars and ninety cents.

In making the contracts in the fall of the year 1823, there was a reduction of expenditure, though an increase of mail accommodation was given, of $47,821 12. This sum may therefore be added to the increased receipts, as it was an augmentation of the means of the Department.

The increase of the transportation of the mail since the 1st July, 1823, amounts to one million five hundred and twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and twenty-one miles annually; a distance nearly equal to one-sixth of its annual transportation throughout the Union previous to that time; and only falling short about two hundred thousand miles per annum of its entire conveyance in the year 1797.

Since the 1st July, 1823, there have been established one thousand and forty Post Offices; a greater number than existed in the Union in the year 1801.

It is stated in the report of 17th November, 1823, that there was due to the Department from Postmasters, late Postmasters, and Contractors, on the 1st July, 1823, three hundred and ninety-one thousand nine hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty-nine cents. And in the same report it was estimated, that not more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of this sum could be collected. The progress that has since been made, in adjusting these balances, goes to confirm the accuracy of this estimate.

In the operations of this Department, there are between fifteen and twenty thousand agents employed. That these should all act with the promptitude and precision of a well disciplined military corps is not to be expected; but it is believed, that, with some exceptions, they exhibit an energy and attention in the discharge of their multifarious duties, creditable to themselves and advantageous to the public. The quarterly returns of Postmasters are now made with great punctuality, and they seldom fail to pay the drafts of the Department.

Abstract of Receipts at Post Offices in the several States and Territories, for the year ending March, 1825.

New York	182 223 50	Georgia	38,402 42
Maine	20,032 38	Tennessee	13,416 58
N. Hampshire	10 833 26	Kentucky	21,301 09
Vermont	11 311 32	Ohio	24,900 14
Massachusetts	83,201 60	Indiana	4,701 14
Connecticut	25 563 99	Mississippi	8,587 01
Rhode Island	11 236 12	Missouri	5,175 81
New Jersey	14 796 96	Louisiana	22,443 66
Pennsylvania	113 347 01	Illinois	2,459 04
Delaware	4,604 54	Alabama	15,541 21
Maryland	50,830 10	Arkansas	782 05
Virginia	61,751 32	Michigan	1,345 19
North Carolina	22 487 03	Florida	1,093 53
South Carolina	31,615 44	D. of Columbia	9,504 58
			$817,023 09

The Delaware and Raritan Canal which will form a connecting link in the great chain of Canals, has been laid out by the surveyors and will be undertaken in the spring. The *Main Trunk*, commencing in the valley of the Raritan, and following said valley nearly to the junction of the Millstone and Raritan—thence passing along the course of the Millstone in the vicinity of Kingston, to near the junction of the Stony Brook with the Millstone—thence through the valley of Stony Brook to the south of Princeton, through the Lawrence Meadows, in nearly a direct course to the city of Trenton—thence passing the village of Lamberton to its point of connection with the channel of the Delaware. The width of the trunk to be 60 feet, and depth of water 8 feet, corresponding with the dimensions of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

The Feeder commences at the confluence of the Delaware and Musconetcong, near the mouth of the Lehigh, and passes along the valley of the Delaware through the city of Trenton, to its termination in the Canal—the fall in the whole length of the feeder will be 117 feet in width and depth of water 5 feet.

The *summit level* on this route between the Delaware and Raritan, is 48 feet. Length of Canal and Feeder, 34 miles. Agreeably to the provisions of the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the approbation of the United States' Engineers has been obtained for the above route.

SURRENDER OF ST. JUAN DE ULOA.

The Spaniards have been forced to abandon the last strong hold they possessed on this side of the whole continent of America. The Castle of St. Juan de Uloa, which has for a long time annoyed the commerce of Mexico, and commanded the entrance into the port of Vera Cruz, was surrendered to the Mexicans on the seventeenth ultimo. This agreeable intelligence is received by Capt. Posdick, of the ship Francis, from New-Orleans, arrived at New-York. He was boarded on the 4th inst. off Havana, by the Mexican brig of war Victory, Capt Thomas, from Vera Cruz, bound to Havana, with a flag of truce, having on board Gen. Coppinger, the late Governor, and the officers of the Castle. The troops composing the garrison, who were reduced to a few men, were on board of a transport which separated from the brig the day before. There is no doubt this intelligence is correct. The event has been expected to take place for a length of time, and we congratulate the friends of liberty on its final accomplishment.

List of Vessels of the United States' Navy in Commission, and their Stations.

NAMES.	GUNS.	STATION.
North Carolina,	74	Mediterranean.
Brandywine,	44	Mediterranean.
Constitution,	44	Mediterranean.
United States,	44	Pacific.
Constellation,	36	West Indies.
Cyane,	24	Coast of Brazil.
John Adams,	24	West Indies.
Erie,	18	Mediterranean.
Ontario,	18	Mediterranean.
Peacock,	18	Pacific.
Hornet,	18	West Indies.
Boston,	18	Will be put in commission early next year.
Spark, (brig)	12	Will be put in commission early next year.
Porpoise, schooner	12	West Indies.
Grampus, do.	12	Mediterranean.
Shark, do.	12	West Indies.
Dolphin, do.	12	West Indies.
Fox, do.	3	Pacific.
Decoy, (storeship)	6	West Indies.
Barges,		West Indies.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

Mrs. Patterson, now the Marchioness of Wellesley, is about 33 years of age—the Marquis her husband 66: her sister Miss Caton, lately married the aid-de-camp and nephew of the Duke of Wellington, and is justly esteemed as one of the most fascinating and accomplished ladies ever presented at the court of George the Fourth.

Gen. Campbell's account of the capture of Donabew from the Burmese describes the following novel and interesting scene, witnessed by both armies. In a sortie by the Burmese, "seventeen large elephants, each carrying a complement of armed men, and supported by a column of infantry, were observed moving down towards our right flank: I directed the body guard under Captain Sneyd, to charge them; and they acquitted themselves most handsomely; mixing boldly with the elephants, they shot their riders off their backs and finally drove the whole into the fort."

The Devil in the Tea—On an evening lately, a female purchased a quarter of a pound of tea at the shop of Mr. Carter, on Gabriel's-hill, Maidstone. The tea was tied up, paid for, and deposited in the good woman's pocket, and away she trudged. She had not gone many steps before she felt the tea move.—She fancied that this might be occasioned by her having inadvertently touched some external object. On she jogged, and every step she took, the tea renewed the jumping fit.—At last, when she had reached the shop of Mr. Smith, the chemist, she became alarmed, and began to fancy "the old gentleman" was playing her a trick, or that the tea dealer had put something alive in her pocket. She was afraid to put her hand in her pocket, but ran back to the shop in a state of great agitation, scarcely able to articulate "tea!" "devil!" "alive!" On becoming more composed, and relating the cause of her alarm, it turned out that the person who tied up the tea had forgot to cut the string, and she had been walking down the hill with the tea dealer's twine unrolling itself as she went.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

MY SAVIOUR.

Whose little tender infant head,
He, in the humble mansion laid,
Where beasts, only beasts were fed?
My Saviour.

Who in the place of sinners stood,
Nor thought to save his richest blood,
But pour'd for me the crimson flood?
My Saviour.

Who breath'd so oft the earnest prayer,
And pray'd that we might never share
The feelings of his FATHER'S ear?
My Saviour.

And when night's veil was drawn around,
When nought was heard of mortal sound—
Who stain'd with bloody sweat the ground?
My Saviour.

Who on the grievous errand came
To raise man's low degraded name:
Who bore the *Cross*: the *suffering*: *shame*?
My Saviour.

Who for forgiveness loudly cried
For them, who could his pains deride,
Then bow'd his head, and sweetly died?
My Saviour.

Who laid within earth's darksome womb,
Nor burst the shackles of the tomb,
Till the third day dispell'd its gloom?
My Saviour.

Who, who did thus his GODHEAD prove,
Then rose and sought His home above,
The mansion of his Father's love?
My Saviour.

O! help me ever then to be
Bound up in gratitude to *Thee*,
Who suffer'd such distress for *me*,
My Saviour.

EDGAR.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

The Supreme Court finally decided on Monday last, that the state law, imposing a tax on the retailers of foreign merchandize, is constitutional.

The amount of auction duties paid into the State Treasury, by the auctioneers of the city of Philadelphia, for the quarter ending the first day of December, is about thirty thousand dollars!!!

Capt. C. G. Childs was on Monday, the 19th inst. elected Lieut. Col. of the third county Volunteer Regiment.

Two persons were robbed on Tuesday evening, about dusk, on Germantown Hill.

A new regulation has been adopted at the Post Office in this city, by which it is to be kept open every evening until 8 o'clock, (excepting Sundays.)

The amount of specie exported from Philadelphia from April to October last, both months included, was $2,811,329—an amount greater than the value of domestic goods and produce exported in the same period.

On Tuesday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, a fire was discovered in a building situated back of Second above Race street, and occupied as a workshop by Mr. David Jones, hatter. The building, with some valuable fixtures and materials, was entirely consumed.

Lynord Lardner, Esq. has been elected Captain of the First Troop of City Cavalry, in the place of John R. C. Smith.

A great Fire has occurred at Pittsburg, Pa. which destroyed a number buildings, and property of an immense amount.

It is ascertained that the amount of duties due to the Government of the United States, by Edward Thompson, is as nearly as may be Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars. The security taken by the Custom House, is said to be utterly unable to pay any part of this immense sum.

The navigation of the Hudson river is closed at Albany, and for many miles below, for the season. Many vessels freighted for New York during the warm days of last week, are embargoed in the stream. Most of the former, however, was stopped in season.

The public may, ere long, look for another "Waverly Novel," the author is said to be engaged in a work, the scene of which is laid on the shores of Fife.

Thirty three thousand eight hundred and twelve free letters were despatched from Washington the first week of the session of Congress.

It is stated that Wheeling, Va. has nearly doubled its population within five years—rapid improvements have been made in manufactures.

In New-York, while the criminal receives by law his daily meals, and a bed, the poor debtor is furnished with neither.

The Spanish expedition which lately sailed from Ferrol, has arrived at Porto Rico, where 1000 men were to be landed, while the remaining 3000 were to go to Havana. Judging from the difficulties the government met with in raising this force, and the small number of men of which it consists, it cannot be regarded as very formidable by the patriots.

A grand lodge of freemasons has been constituted in Mexico, and its officers have been installed by Mr. Poinsett, our minister to that country.

Many of the Indian chiefs, who attended the making of the late general treaty at Prairie de Chiens, died on their way home—and it is feared this misfortune will lead to new difficulties.

The small pox prevailed at New-Orleans on the 19th November, and was increasing.

An estate of twenty five and three quarters acres, opposite the House of Industry, in South Boston, which sold about four years ago for $3300, has lately been disposed of for $25,750.

The Legislature of Georgia has created two new counties on the frontier of that State, one of which has been named after the ever to be lamented statesman, Lowndes.

Business of every description continued dull at Mobile, on the 22d November. No cotton of consequence had been brought to market, and nothing doing in the article.

The grand jury of Ohio has presented as a great evil, the gatherings at elections, and the constant use of ardent spirits, which they say result in sending the worst men to the public councils of the state.

The Legislature of North Carolina have re-elected Hutchins G. Burton, Esq. Governor of that State.

Gen. Houston, Willie Blount and Col. Cannon, are candidates for the office of Governor of Tennessee.

The Legislature of New Jersey adjourned on Monday week, after passing 79 acts and resolutions.

An edition of Percival's Poems, in 2 vols. 8vo. has lately been published in London.

It is about to be attempted in the North Carolina Legislature to make horse stealing punishable with death without the benefit of clergy.

A singular incident occurred on the outward passage of the ship London Packet, Capt. Benedict, arrived at New-York, from Batavia. On the 25th of June, lat. 36, 16 South, long 7, 30 East, a Cape Pigeon alighted on the ship, having on its neck a label, upon which was written "*Virginia of Salem.*"

A young servant girl, who had conducted herself very much to the satisfaction of her mistress, was presented by her with *5l.* to serve as a marriage portion. Some time after, her mistress desired to see the lover. He was ugly and mis-shapen. "My good lass," said the lady, "what a comical husband you have chosen!" "Ah! Madam," replied the girl, with much simplicity, "what can one expect to get for five pounds?"

Mrs. Wright's philanthropy has formed a community to liberate slaves. She gives $5,000 and her services, La Fayette $10,000; and many others large sums, as $5,000, etc. This is the celebrated English authoress, who accompanied La Fayette in his recent tour through the United States.

Josiah Seely, of Bridgetown, (N. J.) has killed three hogs over a year old, weighing 1,070 lbs.—five others, killed in the same place, weighed 2,422 lbs. The success of the Bridgetown farmers in raising pork, is greatly due to the exertions of Mr. Johnston, in procuring the proper breed.

The number of steam boats now running on the Ohio and Mississippi river is estimated at seventy, and there are seven new boats now building at Pittsburgh, nine at Cincinnati, two at Marietta, two at New Albany, one at Brownsville, and one at Big Bone Creek, making in all ninety-two.

The N. Y. Ev. Post of Saturday last, states that a "A few days since George Hoadly, president of the Eagle Bank, and Normand Dexter, formerly a director, were arrested by the New-Haven Bank for a conspiracy to defraud that institution, and are held to bail to answer for it at the court to be holden in New-Haven in March next.

It was not till near 60 years after the first permanent settlement in Virginia, and 50 years after the settlement in Massachusetts, that the art of printing was introduced into this country. The first office was established at Cambridge, by the agency of the Rev. Jesse Glover, for the benefit of Harvard University. In 1673 an office was established in Boston, and in 1704 the first newspaper was issued under the title of the Boston News Letter.

The Legislature of the State of Ohio assembled at Columbus, on the 5th inst. In the Senate, Allen Trimble was elected Speaker, and in the House of Representives, Wm. W. Irwin was chosen to the same office. We have not yet received the usual communication of the Governor.

Thirty seven fishing vessels, with an aggregate of five hundred and forty seven thousand fish, have arrived at Marblehead within a few weeks. The average freight of each vessel is about fifteen thousand. All the vessels engaged in fishing have arrived except schr. Susan, a new vessel supposed to have been wrecked on Sable Island and crew lost.

A great fire has been occurred at Brunswick, Maine. The loss is estimated to be from 200, to 300,000 dollars.

Allen M'Rae, Esq. one of the members of the Virginia House of Delegates, suddenly expired in his seat in the Hall of Legislation, at Richmond, on the 10th inst. This casualty excited considerable agitation among that honorable body.

The notes of the Eagle Bank of Connecticut, have got to about twenty-five cents for a dollar, and few buyers at that rate, including only those who owe the Bank, and are thus enabled to pocket a profit of 75 per cent!

The proprietors of the Union Line of stages, between Albany and Buffalo, have resolved "to dismiss from their employment any driver who shall be guilty of purposely running his horses while in the stage." A most salutary regulation and one which if generally adopted would afford much gratification to travellers.

It appears by an advertisement in the New-York papers, that about one hundred thousand yards of various cloths have been received as donations for the Greek women and children.

The whole extent of Louisiana, deducting 1-5th for swamps, rivers, lakes, barrens, &c. is estimated at 25,480,320 acres; and it is supposed that 250,000 are capable of being cultivated advantageously in sugar, 250,000 in rice, 2,400,000 in cotton, 2,000,000 in indigo, and 1,500,000 in tobacco. The indigo and tobacco lands are as well suited for cotton as any other.

The Sexton of a church in New-Orleans has been arrested for attempting to bury a living child, about 8 days old. The infant from long exposure, died soon after the discovery.

The Stockholders of the Duchess County Bank, (N. Y.) which was chartered last winter, are bidden in *double* the amount of their stock for the redemption of the notes of the Bank.

It is stated as a fact, that the loss of *fifty thousand dollars* by a late fire at New-York, was occasioned by one of the gas pipes leading into a close room being left a little open—so that the gas escaped in the night till it became sufficiently dense to take fire from the coals left burning in the grate—and which created an explosion.

The American Novels, "The Refuge," "Valley of the Shenandoah, and the Stranger of the Valley," each in three volumes, have lately been published in London. The editions are very handsomely printed.

The sum of 228,744 dollars in specie and bullion was imported into Boston the first three quarters of the present year.

Two more banks, the Pacific and the Phenix, of Nantucket, are reported to have broken.

The Legislature of the Territory of Arkansas has terminated its labours for the present, after a session of 33 days. We perceive that Governor Izard had the good sense and firmness to reject several acts passed by the Assembly for granting divorces, on the ground that no judicial investigation of the facts concerning the cases had preceded the applications to the Legislature for the divorces.

During a few days past, there have been presented, among the petitions to Congress, several from the surviving officers of the Revolutionary war, asking for the promised reward for their services in that war, which they allege, has been hitherto unjustly withheld from them.

Amongst other Executive business transacted in the Senate, the nomination of Rufus King, to be Minister of the United States to London, is confirmed, and also that of John A. King, to be Secretary of Legation to the same Government.

The Canadian Courant states that the Lachine Canal is so far completed as to be ready for opening into the river early in the ensuing spring.

It is the intention of the merchants of Boston, to run a line of packet ships direct from thence to Liverpool to sail semi-monthly.

A large Panther was killed last week south of Watertown, N. Y. They followed the track a considerable distance, supposing it to be that of a bear, and discovered their mistake only when within a few yards of the panther. It measured, from the nose to the end of the tail, about seven feet, and weighed rising of 100 pounds.

MAYOR'S COURT.

Thomas Furnigan, was on Tuesday convicted at the Mayor's Court, of Horse Stealing, and sentenced to seven years imprisonment at hard labor. On the way to the prison, in Walnut street, Furnigan turned short round, knocked down Constable Gilbert, and ran off up Walnut street. He had ran more than a square, before he was arrested, and safely lodged in the Penitentiary.

On Thursday last, Hiram Searles was indicted for an assault and battery on two females to the jury unknown. The facts, as in evidence were, that on a Sunday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, the defendant was seen to kick and strike with his fists two respectable looking women, in Third street. The only excuse offered by the defendant, was, that he was drunk at the time. The Jury found him *Guilty*, and the court sentenced him to thirty days imprisonment and to pay the costs of prosecution.

Henrietta Blake, a young coloured woman, was indicted for having indecently exposed her person in the public streets. The Jury brought in a verdict of *Guilty*. In this case also, the defence was that the defendant was drunk, and did not know what she did. The Court sentenced her to three years imprisonment and to pay the costs of prosecution.

A dreadful shipwreck occurred on Lake Erie in a gale on the 9th inst. The schooner Good Intent, of Buffalo, having on board four persons, got under way for that port on the 8th with a fair wind, and on the next day was discovered beating against the Pier, with her masts standing, but sails torn to pieces. A man was seen on board, but the violence of the waves rendered it impossible to save him. The bodies of three of the four persons were afterwards found.

A *Fire Engine* from Philadelphia has been received at Boston during the last week, and upon trial (says Evening Gazette) has proved quite satisfactory; not only for her beauty of workmanship but power of performance.—She discharges about 280 gallons of water a minute and throws it 180 feet horizontally—and perpendicularly about 120 feet—Her pipe has a bore of 7-8ths of an inch. The Cataract which is otherwise the most powerful Fire Engine in the city, has a bore of 5-8ths of an inch. The Philadelphia (so called) will probably discharge about 80 gallons more water in a minute—and will throw it perhaps 23 feet further, in a horizontal direction.

PENNSYVANIA ASSEMBLY.

On the 15th inst. Mr. Povall, presented a petition, signed by a large number of Manufacturers in the City of Philadelphia, praying that a bank of half a million Stock, may be incorporated under the style and title of "The Manufacturers Bank for the City and County of Philadelphia. The petition was referred to the Committee on Banks of which Mr. P. is chairman.

A petition is now before the Legislature for an act to incorporate a company for the construction of a rail road from Wilkesburre, on the Susquehanna, to the nearest point on the Delaware.

The bill to incorporate the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company was made the order of the day for the 23d instant.

Mr. Duncan has presented four petitions, signed by inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, praying for certain alterations in the mode of electing the mayor of said city. Referred to the members from the city and county of Philadelphia.

Mr. Povall has presented a bill to incorporate "the Kensington Bank of the County of Philadelphia."

Green Room Intelligence.

Mr. E. Forrest, who has been performing since the opening this season, at the Albany Theatre, will shortly pay us a visit. It is expected he will be induced to take an early day for furnishing a specimen of his talents, which are such as he may well be proud of, to his fellow-citizens. It is about five years since he first appeared before an audience in Philadelphia. Mr. Cooper renews his engagement at our theatre this evening—he appears in the character of Virginius.

Mrs. Barnes, and Messrs. Cooper & Conway, have just closed an engagement in Boston. They are to be followed by Miss Kelly.

Kean has gone to Boston. He is expected to play at the Philadelphia Theatre, for the first time this season, on Tuesday the 10th of January. So soon as his engagement shall have

concluded, *Miss Kelly* is to commence an engagement.

The nightly expenses of the New York Park Theatre are said to pe $350.

The New-York papers speak in flattering terms of the performance of Mrs. Wallack, late of our Theatre.

A theatrical corps under the direction of Mr H. A. Williams, are performing at Buffalo, N. Y. with good success.

Braham is said to be the richest actor on the stage, although Munden boasts of having near a *plum*. During the run of Der Freischutz, at the English Opera-house, Braham received £150 per week; and, for the last twenty-four years, he is supposed to have averaged £12,000 per annum by his talents. He lives in a style of the greatest magnificence. The Duke of Sussex is a frequent guest at his table, and became godfather to his first child.

Mr Kelly, in his memoirs, tells an almost incredible story of the writing of Sheridan's Pizarro. The fifth act, Kelly says, was not written till the first night of the performance of the play. Mr. Siddons, Charles Kemble, and Barrymore, with other actors, were obliged actually to get their parts in the last act, in the intervals of their performance of the preceding part of the play. Sheridan continued to write the dialogues on scraps of paper, and as he finished a morsel, delivered it to the expecting and anxious actor. Notwithstanding this, (if indeed the story may be credited) the play was received in the most favourable manner, and played 31 nights running.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1825.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"Jerau"—"Linden"—"D. W."—"Love at first sight"—"Miseries of near sightedness"—"Orasmyn"—"A Lover of honest hearts," and several Charades, Enigmas, &c. are filed for insertion.

"Albert Rollardo, an original tale, by Almanzo," and the "Midnight Attack, by Orasmyn," next week, with lines from "Ellen"—"Milford Bard," and the "Departure," by "Pasquin."

An apology is due to "S." the writer of the "Serenade," published in our last, for the omission of his signature; it was entirely accidental.

"A. Z." on the recent performance by the Musical Fund Society, was received too late for insertion last week, and it has been anticipated ere this by the daily papers.

Is the "Geographical description of Batchelor's Island" original? the lines under the same signature, and on the same sheet, are not, as any edition of Moore's Melodies will certify.

"C. F. R." who a few weeks since honored our columns with an advertisement, on a theme "too delicate for repetition," is informed that a communication for her ladyship has been sent to this office, by mail, from a "good man and true," as we are free to assert, whose name is confided to our particularly safe keeping, and will, with the communication for her "private ear," be delivered on the receipt of genuine directions, under her own hand and seal. We assure her there can be "no mistake" in the matter, and in the true spirit of matrimonial anticipation venture to hope, that the congratulations of the printers may ere long, mingle with those of "a brother of the art," on "a consummation so devoutly to be wished."

A variety of communications received at different times since our last review, will be attended to as soon as we can find leisure.

Poor Will's Pocket Almanac, for 1826, continued annually, has made its appearance, and can be safely recommended as a neat and useful compendium, containing the usual information sought for in Almanacs, with a list of Banks, Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia, Inspectors of the Prisons, Guardians of the Poor, Managers of the Alms-house, and of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Rates of Postage, Officers of the General Government, list of the Senators and Representatives in Congress, Members of the State Legislature, the periods and places at which the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts are held; also the Courts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the last Census of the United States, Roads, Post-towns, &c. Published by Kimber & Sharpless, 93 Market street, at only 12½ cents each.

By the last No. of the Cayuga Republican, we perceive the editorship of that paper has been relinquished by G. A. Gamage, Esq. publisher of the "Garland," which last work, we have been informed, is still to be continued by Mr. G.

Although on the subject of improving the internal intercourse of this state there can be but one opinion, yet the exceptions taken to that portion of our Governor's late message, which relates particularly to it, on the ground of his not expressing sufficiently strong and decided his opinion in its favour, are probably premature; for while there can be no doubt of the entire competency of the state, in point of capital, industry and perseverance, to the performance of any undertaking which may conduce to her interest, there appears a difference in opinion, at the present moment, on the relative merits of railroads and canals, sufficient perhaps, in the estimation of Governor Shulze, to warrant a greater degree of caution and deliberation than some, who are more ardent on the subject, may believe necessary. There certainly is much plausibility in the necessity recommended, of examining with caution the mode and manner best calculated to insure a safe and convenient artificial navigation or means of transportation, and one which shall be most generally useful throughout the year, or, in other words, that which shall be the most permanent and profitable. In works of such magnitude, embracing so great a variety of interests, and on which are so evidently based, in no small degree, the future prosperity of a large, rich and flourishing state, too much attention cannot be bestowed. Of the strong propriety, however, of pressing on without unnecessary delay, in the execution of works of such public utility, as those which relate to internal improvement, there need certainly be no occasion of urging an argument. We believe there can be no difference on this head among an inquiring and intelligent people, particularly when assured as we are of this singular but important fact, that merchandize from the city of Philadelphia can be transported to New York, thence up the Hudson river to Albany, from thence along the canal to Buffalo, and actually forwarded to the western extremity of the state of Pennsylvania, at an expense of fifty per cent. per hundred less than it would cost conveyed over land through our own state. This may appear hardly credible—we confess, it carries with it something of the air of romance, but such nevertheless, we are fully convinced, is the fact, and with such facts so strong and irresistible, is it not, on reflection, matter of astonishment, that the people of this state should thus long have permitted its acknowledged powers and energies to slumber? Can they now hesitate? Will they longer stand with folded arms, looking on, while their neighbours are reaping the harvest which belongs alone and properly to enterprize, industry and perseverance? Our legislators are now assembled, and will no doubt give us evidence of their correct estimate of a liberal and enlightened policy.—Something has already been done, as we have witnessed in the silent, though unostentatious course which has been pursued by the managers of the Union Canal Company; but this is comparatively a small advancement, when we cast our eyes over the map which exhibits a wide and extensive range of territory, susceptible of the highest state of improvement, though now presenting rather the character of an uncultivated and unproductive forest.

The season is at hand of mirth and festivity—of recollections of the past, and anticipations for the future—when the frosted brow of Time seems to relax for a moment from the stern severity of wintry age, and smile on the merry-makings of the young, whose sparkling eyes and laughing spirits seem unconscious of his approach, and unmindful that he is holding his onward course, and hearing with him the brightest imaginings of their hearts, and the gay visions in which they are indulging. Well, so be it—"sufficient for the day is the evil thereof;" and since time will hasten on with such increasing rapidity, why then let his pathway be strewn with the brightest flowers that youth can gather in the intellectual fields of enjoyment—let them mingle with the sober reflections and profitable meditations which at times becometh all, those halcyon moments of gladness which at no season of the year abound so plentifully as at this, when circling around the bright blazing of the evening fire, the moments are enlivened and made glad by the thousand allurements and enjoyments which belong to the season. But at this moment, when the biting frosts of winter are without, and summer within, permit not the voice of gaiety to drown the plaint of penury and wo, which scarce reaches the ear as it mingles with the winter blasts. At such a period, forget not the poor and the disconsolate who pine by the way-side—"poor houseless wretches, wheresoe'er you are, that bide the pelting of the storm," your complaints shall not ascend unregarded, but the hand of pity shall administer to your sufferings, and the voice of sympathy pour its soothings into the broken or aching heart.

As was on just grounds predicted, the Italian Opera, recently introduced in the city of New York, is applauded to the topmost note of applause, by every witling who enjoys the glorious priviledge of wielding a pen. We have never questioned the superior character of the music, the excellence of which, no doubt, merits the highest encomiums, and even though it were deficient in intrinsic merit, would of necessity command the admiration of crowded houses, on the mere supposition of its being of the very description which has oft delighted the fashionable circles of foreign cities, and poured its silver strains of refined melody into royal ears. There is something, no doubt, particularly fine in attending an opera, and imagining oneself in the sublime presence of his most gracious Majesty—of his serene highness, or of my lord the duke, or duchess of, &c. &c. and picturing to oneself all the indescribable splendour and magnificence of a Parisian, or London assemblage of fashionables; but yet, notwithstanding the fine spun predictions of the permanent success of the Opera, even in the gay, bustling "commercial metropolis," we venture to doubt and that strongly, its becoming established. Of those who, from a knowledge of the Italian language, can take a sufficient interest in representations confined to that tongue, the numbers are few, and wholly inadequate to the support of an Opera, at least in the style of extravagance with which this has commenced its career, and those, who constitute the majority, who are merely captivated with the novelty of the amusement, or charmed with the rich refined character of the music, will, it is probable, content themselves after a few repetitions, with making their visits "few and far between." It is too soon to think of engrafting upon the comparatively frugal and decidedly business like habits of the citizens of the new world, the refinements and luxuries of the old; nor can it at present be done without inflicting an injustice on other interests of a more substantial and useful character. For the superfluities of wealth, of which there is not now-a-days an over abundance, a better use can be found in the great purposes of national advancement, in contributing to the general welfare, cultivating the germs of future prosperity, and rewarding the industry and exertions of our own citizens and of native genius, whether as connected with the mechanic arts, the skill of the agriculturalist, the enterprize of the merchant, or, as exhibited in the more intellectual pursuits of literature—these claim all we can at present well spare; when our funds become overstocked, and the excess of wealth becomes a burthen, not conveniently or comfortably endured, it may then be well enough to set about devising ways and means for distributing the golden piles, as whim or caprice may suggest, and then at that lucky and precise moment, the managers of the Italian Opera, for aught we know, will stand a good chance of having the wherewithal lavished upon them and theirs to their hearts content, and obtain a permanent establishment on the shores of the Atlantic, without the aid of newspaper puffing or the extravagant eulogiums which the gentlemen of the black art, perhaps in gratitude, feel bound so liberally to bestow.

DOCTOR BREWSTER has removed his office to No. 130 South Fifth street, three doors below Lombard Street. dec 20—6t*

NEW SCHOOL,

Near Second street, No. 15 Elfreth's Alley

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a School for both sexes, in which will be taught the following branches:

Junior Class, (to be taught by Ann L. Jacobs) spelling, reading, and needle-work.

Senior Class, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, and the use of the Globes and Mathematics.

Those attending the Junior Class, will come a part of each day (if their advancement requires it) into the room of the Senior Class. Terms at the School-house. N. LEVIS.

N. B. Parents in the country can have their children boarded with the subscriber at a moderate price. dec 17—1t

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 17. Brig Com. Porter, Shankland, 33 days from Havana.

Schr. Eliza Piggott, Davis, from St. Thomas.

19. Ship Delaware, Hamilton, from Liverpool.

Brig Columbia, Douglass, 18 days from Cape Haytien.

Brig Arethusa, Davis, 36 days from Laguira.

Schr. Maria Oliver, 27 days from Porto Cabello.

20. Brig Hunter, Latour, 50 days from Bordeaux, with wine and brandy.

Brig Howard, Bright, 30 days from Madeira, with wine.

21. Brig Comet, Patterson, from Kingston, Ja.

22. Brig Delight, Conyngham, 21 days from Guayaquil.

Brig Sarah Ann, Payne, 51 days from Marseilles, with wine.

Brig Ariel, Bedford, 10 days from Havana, with sugar.

23. Brig Sea Horse, Tibbet, 13 days from St. Thomas.

CLEARANCES.

Dec. 17 and 19. Ship Neptune, Laud, for Europe.

Brigs Revenue, Prince, for St. Thomas; James Coulter, Ferguson, for Laguira; Schr. Little Geo. Eyre, Hilburn, for Porto Cabello.

20. Ship Algonquin, Dixey, for Liverpool; Schr. Henrietta, Nunes, for West Indies.

21. Brig Express, Day, for Laguira; Schr. Argo, Remington, for Havana.

23. Brig James & Mary, Morgan, for Madeira; Schr. Packett, for St. Jago de Cuba; Schr. Hope, Mitchalson, for Santa Martha; Brig Cyrus King, for Santa Cruz.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening, the 21st inst. by the Rev. Dr. Kemper, Mr. THOMAS D. NANCREDE, to ANNA EDITH, eldest daughter of George E. Blake, Esq. of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 20th inst. by the Rev. J. H. Skinner, Mr. WILLIAM SOUTH, to Miss ELIZA W. LANE, both of this city.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. W. C. Ashton, Mr. JOHN GOODMAN, printer, to Miss JULIANNA B. ROWMAN, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 22d inst. by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie Mr. JOHN FISHER, printer, to Miss ANN PEW, all of this city.

On the 11th inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. JOSIAH JONES to Miss ELIZABETH SHAFFE, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 11th inst. in Upper Freehold, N J. by the Rev. Jas. M'Clellin, Mr. THOMAS BAIRD, to Miss ELLEN BLAVET, of Philadelphia.

On the 13th inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. ROBERT SEARL, of the Northern Liberties, to Miss REBECCA ROSE, of this city.

Last week, at New-York, by the Rev. Mr. Stillwell, Mr. WILLIAM NEIL, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of David Beaubush, of the former city.

On the 12th ult. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. ROBERT WILLIAM to Mrs. ELEANOR BROOM, both from Lancashire, Eng.

On the 18th inst. by Joseph Watson, Mayor, Mr. PETER PENNER of the Northern Liberties, to Miss ANN LEFEVRE, of this city.

DIED,

On Thursday morning, CATHARINE AMELIA, second daughter of Mr. Lewis Mayer.

On Tuesday, the 20th inst. Mr. MATURIN DUTERT, in the 31st year his age.

On the 20th inst. at New-York, ELIZA, wife of John W. Downie, of this city.

On the 17th inst. suddenly, of apoplexy, VINCENT DORSEY, in the 27th year of his age.

On Tuesday evening, the 20th inst. SAMUEL HALBERSTADT, in the 43d year of his age.

On Wednesday, THOMAS DIXEY, esq. in the 72d year of his age, an old and respectable citizen.

On Friday, the 16th inst. WILLIAM E. MANLOVE, in the 44th year of his age.

On the 15th inst. in this city, Mrs. REBECCA RUGGLES, late of Boston, Mass.

On the 17th inst. aged 36, after a lingering illness, MARY, wife of G. D. German.

On the 18th inst. at New-York, Mr. DANIEL YOUNG, a native of Ireland, late of Philadelphia.

On the 19th Sept. at the island of Dominica, Mrs. CHARLOTTE EMILY, wife of Dr. James Watson, aged 35, a native of Philadelphia.

On the 6th inst. at Southampton, L. I. Captain WILLIAM H. WELCH, aged 27, only son of Capt. Welch, of Philadelphia.

On the 4th inst. in North Pennsylvania, aged 43, Mrs. SARAH PAWLING, daughter of Mrs. Ursula Riffert, of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday evening, aged about 40, ALICE BROWN, of Burlington county, N. J.

On the 10th ult. at Natchez, Miss. of the yellow fever, after an illness of three days, Mr. THOMAS J. HARICASTLE, aged 24. The deceased was a native of Camden, Del. and was highly esteemed for his talents and correct deportment, and sincerely lamented by his relatives and acquaintances.

On the 15th ult. at West Philadelphia, SIDNEY EMILY, consort of Robert Compton, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the 24th year of her age, after a lingering illness of three months, the last five weeks of which she endured the greatest suffering, which finally terminated in the apoplexy. The deceased has left an infant boy, aged 15 months, and a bereaved husband to deplore their irreparable loss, but we trust it is her infinite gain. Although deprived of the society of an affectionate and sympathising companion and tender parent, who was able to impart the consolations of kindred and friend, the husband mourns not as those who have no hope: her sufferings are now exchanged for a "crown of glory that fadeth not away."

Numbers drawn in the Rhode Island Lottery—4th Extra, viz. 36, 20, 16, 5, 37, 46.

K. & W.

☞ THE Annual Meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday and Adult Society of Philadelphia, will be held at St. James' Church, on Wednesday evening next, the 28th inst. at half past seven o'clock.

WM. ROBINSON, Recording Secry.

All persons friendly to Sunday Schools are particularly requested to attend. dec 24

ELEGANT

Christmas and New Year's Present,

EMBELLISHED with elegant engravings by Messrs. J. W. steel W. E. Tucker J. B. Longacre, W. G. Mason and Gilbert, after drawings by T. Doughty, H. Bridport, T. Birch and W. J. Wall.

LE SOUVENIR,

Or Picturesque Pocket Diary, for 1826, fitted up in a variety of bindings in Morocco, embossed and antique and embossed paper cases.

CONTENTS.—Calendar—Government of the United States; Members of the House of Senate; Members of the House of Representatives; Government of the respective States; Intercourse with foreign nations; Foreign Ministers in the United States; Federal Courts; Ruled pages for memoranda

LIST OF EMBELLISHMENTS.—Elegant engraved Title; Vignette portrait of John Quincy Adams; The Capitol Washington; President's House Washington; Philadelphia from Kensington; Battery, New York; Distant View of Boston; View near Fishkill, on the Hudson; Mount Vernon, seat of General George Washington; Residence of S. Breck, Esq. on the Schuylkill; Residence of Count Survilliers, Bordentown; Gilpin's Mills on the Brandywine; Andalusia the seat of Nicholas Biddle, Esq. on the Schuylkill, near Flat Rock; The Woodlands near Philadelphia; Emblematic Designs of the Seasons cut in wood, by Gilbert. Published by

A. R. POOLE,

dec 24—tf No. 60 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Middletown township, Bucks county, on the 21st instant, a girl named ANGELINE MARTIN; any person taking up and returning her to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward and no charges paid

12th mo 22, 1825—3t* WARDON WILSON.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT Letters of Administration were granted us on the 27th day of September, 1825, by the Register of Wills, for the city and county of Philadelphia, to the estate of Christopher Vanartsdalen. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make immediate payment and those having claims to present them properly attested, to

FRANKLIN VANSANT, *Administrator.*

PHOEBE VANARTSDALAN, *Administratrix.*

dec. 24—6t*

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 14th inst. William French, an indented Apprentice to the Hatter Trade, Brown-haired boy whose he wore away, but. He is about 5 feet 3 inches high, black curly hair, with a Down East. Whoever will apprehend said runaway and secure him in any jail so that the subscriber away get him, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

J. H. LORD

No. 2 Penn street.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are cautioned not to harbour said runaway at their peril. dec 24—3t*

LADIES' NAME SCISSORS.

CHRISTMAS & NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.

W. TAIT begs to inform the public that he has on hand, a large assortment of Fancy Goods well calculated for Christmas and New-Year's Gifts.

Just received, a handsome assortment of fine Scissors, with Ladies' Christian names beautifully embossed on the blades, from 50 cts. to one dollar.

dec 24—tf 225 ARCH STREET.

CHARLES S. COPE,

ATTORNEY at Law.—Office, No. 50 South Fifth street, third door below Walnut. dec 24—3t

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, cheap, for Cash or approved Notes at acceptances, the following Founts of second hand type, which is very little worn, having been used only in Stereotyping.

110 lbs large Pica, Ronaldson's cast.

780 lbs Small Pica, No. 4, do which will be put up in small founts to suit purchasers.

300 lbs Long Primer, S. Fica, No. 4 cast, do.

180 lbs Do. No. 1 do.

180 lbs Burgeois Brevier, do.

700 lbs Do. do. White's cast, handsome.

110 lbs Minion, do. do.

300 lbs Nonpareil, do. do.

300 lbs Pearl, (small founts made up at short notice.)

100 lbs Diamond.

310 lbs Burgeois, Ronaldson's cast, very little worn, having been used to print part of 7 Nos. of a weekly paper, will be sold low.

All kinds of Job Type, new and beautiful, together with all kinds of Printing Materials.

Apply to J. HOWE,

At his Stereotyping Foundry and Printers' Warehouse, corner of Crown and Callowhill streets.

dec 17—tf

For Sale at this Office,

THE "BEREAN," Vol. I. Price $1 25 in Boards. N. B. The Subscription price is two dollars a Volume.

Also, a large Fount of Brevier GREEK, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. dec 17—tf.

JACKSON HOUSE,

No. 14 South Fifth street, third door above Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

JOHN JOHNSON respectfully informs his friends and the citizens generally, that he has removed from No. 14 Locust street, to No. 14 South Fifth street. Where, by an unremitted attention, and a choice selection of superior Wines, and Liquors, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Conceiving a requisition necessary, the Bar will furnish Relishes of various denominations, viz. Ham, Tongues, Sausages, Souced Tripe, &c. and an Ordinary at 1 o'clock.

J. J. ever thankful for past favours, assures his friends and customers, that every exertion will be used for their comfort. dec 17—tf

SPLENDID EDITIONS OF

The Book of Common Prayer,

WITH beautiful engravings and a great variety of superb bindings published and for sale by S. Potter & Co. Booksellers, No 115 Chesnut street, opposite the Post Office. In speaking of the royal 8vo. edition, the editor of the Democratic Press, says "The Book of Common Prayer, published by S. Potter, & Co. of this city, has been sent us for examination, and we have pleasure in submitting our opinion, not of the book, but of the style and manner in which it is submitted for public patronage. The paper is very excellent, it is better than is usually printed on in the United States—the type is well fitted and neatly disposed—the ink is clear and black, and the press work is well—the binding is above all praise, it is rich, neat and beautiful—the engravings are numerous, and in Kearny's very best style. This book does credit not only to the publishers, but to the country: it remains with the country to remunerate them.

In speaking of the Pocket Edition, the editors of the Philadelphia Gazette say: "We have before us a copy of S. Potter & Co's elegant Pocket Edition of the Book of Common Prayer of the Episcopal Church—its execution, in every respect does credit to the artists and workmen employed. The typography, the prayer and the binder, have united all their powers to render it a most superb volume.

In addition to the above, S. Potter & Co. keep constantly on hand, the most splendid and extensive collection of Prayer Books and Bibles to be found in any store in the Union. Books in every department of literature sold at the most reduced prices. dec 24—2t

DRAFTS COLLECTED.

A T COHEN'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 39 South Third street, Drafts on the following places are collected at moderate charges—

Baltimore,	Richmond, Virginia,
Washington City,	Petersburg, do.
Georgetown,	Norfolk, do.
Alexandria,	Fayetteville, N. C.
Lynchburg, Virginia,	Charleston, S. C.
Winchester, do.	Savannah, Georgia,
Fredericksburg, do.	Augusta, do.

And where Southern Bank Bills are taken at the smallest discounts. J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS.

dec 24—tf

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

THE subscribers intend to commence a course of instruction in English Grammar as soon as a class can be formed for that purpose. They have no doubt of being able to give to an attentive class such a knowledge of the construction of their native tongue, as cannot fail to be interesting and satisfactory.

They propose a course of six weeks, three evenings each week. Terms, four dollars for the course, payable in advance. The Grammar to be used is Alexander's, "Abridged by Joseph Harpham," who will supply the class and others with the work.

A second class can also be taken on the intervening evenings of the week.

The class will consist of fifteen, and the place and hour of meeting will be left optional with the first ten who join it. Apply to JOSEPH HARPMAN,

No. 74 Arch street,

Or to J. L. RHEES,

dec 17—3t* Lesley's Court, Spruce street.

C. F. L. ALBRECHT,

Manufacturer of Piano-Fortes

OF every description, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has now ready at his WARE-ROOM, No. 134 SOUTH SECOND ST. a few PIANO-FORTES of superior construction and tone, finished in the most elegant and fashionable style.

ALSO FOR SALE,

An elegant Oblique Patent Rose-wood Piano-Forte, inlaid with brass, Wathen Maker—just imported from London, per Ship Hudson, via New York. dec 17—6m

SHOES.

1000 pair of Philadelphia made Shoes, of the following kinds, Men's wax calfskin Monroes and shoes, Cordovan Monroes and shoes, Boy's Cordovan Monroes and shoes, Ladies' fine leather-welt boot heels etc. Ladies' fine leather Jefferons without heels, just rec'd and for sale cheap in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, in Store, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Wellington boots, wax calfskin Monroe boots and shoes, Cordovan Monroe boots and shoes, Men's coarse laced boots and shoes, Ladies' Morocco and fine leather boots and shoes, Ladies Valencia, Lasting, and Morocco slippers, Women's common leather boots and shoes, Misses and Children's morocco and leather boots and shoes.

Shoe Blacking, Shoe Brushes, Trunks, &c. &c. all of which is offered by the dozen or single pair, at the lowest cash prices by

J. MILLMAN,

No 206 Market street, south-east corner of Eighth.

nov 19—tf

CHEAP PAPER WAREHOUSE.

SAMUEL ECKSTEIN offers for sale, at his New Paper warehouse No. 206 North Third street,

300 Gross, Blue and White Bonnet Boards,	
100 do. fine White do. do.	
200 Reams Hardware Paper,	
800 do. Crown and Medium Wrapping Paper,	
140 do. Music Paper,	
1300 do. Medium Printing, of different kinds,	
710 do. Cap Writing Paper, No. 1, 2, and 3.	
Quarto Post, No. 1, 2, and 3.	

Large writing paper, of all sorts, &c.

. The highest price given for rags. 11—tf

WHO WANTS MONEY.

IN a few weeks all the following brilliant sums of money will be distributed from the Washington Hall, in Baltimore. ROBERTSON & LITTLE, Lottery Brokers, No. 41 South Third street, take the liberty to admonish all adventurers to come forward at once, and make their purchases—"opportunities lost cannot be regained," and such another opportunity as is now presented, may never again occur—ROBERTSON & LITTLE, have now on hand a choice assortment of Tickets, Halves, Quarters and Eighths, in the Union Canal Lottery, 10th class, Yates and M'Intire, Managers, which they are now selling at the low rate of $20 per ticket—but will advance to $30 in a short time. It must therefore be manifest to all those who intend to try their luck in a lottery ticket, that the opportune moment has arrived. They therefore invite all those who have hitherto been disappointed in their aspirations to fortune, before they suffer the last ray of hope to expire, to call at their office, and once more try the fate of an adventure—success must crown their efforts at last!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$50,000 is	$50,000
1	20,000	20,000
2	10,000	20,000
3	5,000	15,000
2	3,970	7,240
30	1,000	30,000
45	500	22,500
114	100	11,400
224	50	11,200
1,710	20	34,200
14,364	10	143,640

Whole tickets $20, shares in proportion.

For sale at ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S Lottery Office, No. 41 South Third street, 2d door above Chesnut street, from whence was sold a few days since, to gentlemen in this city, the capital prize of $50,000, in a lottery lately drawn.

. Orders (post paid) will be answered by return of mail, &c. dec 24—tf

VALUABLE MEDICINE

For Coughs and Consumptions.

IT IS the uncommon merit that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS are well known to possess for the cure of Colds, Coughs, and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumption, is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have now been in use for seven years, and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this Healing Balsam and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive Complaints of long standing, even where their cases were almost hopeless, and where they had been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each Bottle given by those of respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this Valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumption but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that in the autumn of 1823, in consequence of taking a violent cold which fell upon my lungs I was reduced by a harrassing cough and raising blood to what was considered by my Physicians an incurable state. In March, 1824, by advice I procured a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which produced the most friendly effects, my cough daily became less, my appetite and strength returned, and I have since May last enjoyed my usual state of health and am able, and do constantly attend to my agricultural pursuits, and it is with pleasure I recommend these drops to the public, as in my opinion a most valuable medicine in complaints of the Lungs. NATHAN PARKS.

Red-Hook, Dutchess County, November 27, 1824.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means, in the hands of God, of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years and that in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time, so far restored her, that she was soon able to do a good days work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public. PHILO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford, (Conn.)

Ashford, Sept. 25, 1824.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North-West corner of Market and Second streets; SOLOMON TEMPLE, No. 107 Market street; SMITH & PEARSALL, No. 118 Market street; EDWARD B. GARRIGUES, No. 235 Market street; JOSEPH SIDDALL, corner of Coates and Second streets; PETER WILLIAMSON, corner of Almond and Second streets; THOMAS CAVE, No. 324 Market street; JOHN W. TOWNSEND, West Chester, Penn.; JOHN WHITE and MARGARET JOHNSON, Wilmington and most of the Druggists in the United States.

dec 24—1y

ASK AND RECEIVE.

'Will you, will you, will you, will you come to the bower.'

AN eminent philosopher has compared uncultivated genius to marble in the quarry, which discloses none of its inherent beauties till the skill of the polisher discovers each ornamental cloud, spot and vein with which it is enriched; and it is equally true that fortune exists in the destiny of man, but requires his exertions to draw it from a chaos of circumstances into bold relief. A similar rule applies to him in all his various relations of life. The godlike genius and virtues of Washington might have slept in oblivion, had not his patriotic energies brought them into successful and sublime operation; and who knows that fortune has not prepared for him or her, with all respect for the ladies, a bounteous harvest, which she is ready to yield to the sickle of enterprize. This is a consideration of moment. Without such existence is but half enjoyed. Cash is requisite to bring out the lights and shades that constitute the excellence of the human character; qualities which, in the absence of this *sine qua non*, remain buried beyond the depths of mortal ken. Penury is equally a foe to the usefulness, perfection and comfort of the being who wishes under it. Curst with its chilling influence, how many souls of a Reguba, and minds of a Franklin, have slept in gloom and darkness! This is a melancholy contemplation; "a relation too nice, but yet too true." But since none can know what is in the womb of the bountrous goddess, why not warm it into action and know its fruits? Put forth your strength and try the issue. Her coffers are open, and invite approach. "All speed ye then," DECKER will point the way, and furnish you with contrivances necessary to her favor; in other words, a choice selection of well assorted tickets in the Union Canal Lottery, 10th class, new series, of which this is the

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000		45 prizes of		$500
1	do.	20,000	114	do.	100
2	do.	10,000	228	do.	50
3	do.	5,000	1710	do.	20
2	do.	3,970	14364	do.	10
30	do.	1,000			

Tickets 9 dollars, shares in proportion.

For lucky numbers, apply at DECKER'S north-east corner of Walnut and Third streets, or at the north west corner of Chesnut and Third streets, where has been sold and paid 1 capital prize of $25,000, 5 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,030, 1 of 2,000, 12 of 1,000, 3 of 800, 4 of 200, besides 100's, 50's, 20's, &c. &c. dec 24—tf

PUBLIC SALE

Of a Valuable FARM & STOCK,

Near the Nine Mile Stone, on the Lancaster Turnpike.

ON MONDAY, the Second day of January, 1826, at 10 o'clock, A. M. will be Sold, on the premises, all that valuable and highly improved FARM lately occupied by Godfrey Twells (deceased), situate in Radnor township, Delaware county, containing 110 Acres one quarter and 25 perches; this farm is remarkably well divided into Meadow, Timber and Arable land, containing a desirable proportion of each, and is now in the highest state of cultivation. The Orchards are young and thriving, the fences are in excellent order, and the whole farm is well watered. The improvements consist of a large and comfortable Dwelling House, 32 by 26 feet, with two storied Piazza fronting on the Old Lancaster road, with vaulted cellars under the whole; a Stone Barn, 32 by 36 feet, a new stone shed with a roomy loft, a stone poultry house, a stone wall round an extensive barn yard, a milk and spring house, a smoke house, a large ice house nearly completed together with all the requisites for conducting an extensive Dairy or Grazing Farm. There is also a tenant's house with a garden attached to it.

At the same time and place will also be sold, all the Farming Utensils, Hay and Grain, Furniture, Horses, Cows, Bulls, Hogs, Waggons, Carts, Dearborne, Gig, Plaughs, Harrows, Roller, Cutting Box, Fan, Boring Machine, Milk Pans, Churn, &c.

Also, an elegant Horse Colt, about three years old, from a full blooded mare, and his sire the celebrated imported Arabian Horse Grand Bashaw—Also, a very fine Mare Colt, one year old, from the same stock.

dec 24—3t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday, the 5th day of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, near Horsham Meeting-house, Montgomery County, the following proper ty, viz:

No. 1. That commodious three Story Stone House, with three Acres of first rate Land now in the tenure of S. P. Strackhouse, and occupied as a Store, situate at the junction of five public roads, the Philadelphia and Easton post roads, and the Norristown, Limekiln and Hartsville roads meeting at this place. Said house is built in modern style and finished with the best materials, has a Cellar under the whole, a Piazza along the front and end, contains three rooms and an entry on the first floor, four on the second and four on the third; there is a good stable and shed, and excellent and durable water on the premises, and a good stand for business.

No. 2, adjoining No. 1, contains 10 Acres of prime Land, under good fence. There is on this lot a good Stone Dwelling House, three waggon-house, a stone milk house, over a never failing spring of water, and stone ice cying shop and bark-house, which, might at a small expense, again be occupied as such; there is a variety of fruit on this lot. The above property is situated in a salubrious and respectable neighborhood, convenient to places of public worship, mills, ore houses, &c. and will be sold together, or divided, to suit purchasers. Conditions at sale, by

SAMUEL BRADFIELD.

dec 24—3t*

Select Seminary for Both Sexes;

Day and Evening, at No 63 Union street, one door above Third street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in addition to the boy's department, he has taken the Girl's department of the Seminary lately occupied by P. Coad, where he teaches Males and Females, (in separate apartments, both day and evening) all the customary branches of English education, viz. Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, Practical Geometry and Trigonometry, Mensuration of Superficies and Solids, Navigation, Surveying, &c.—Short-Hand also will be taught in classes; young gentlemen and ladies wishing to complete their education, will do well to call as early as possible and take their seats. Nothing shall be omitted which will tend to the benefit of the pupils, both as regards their attainment of literature and the improvement of their morals. Terms made known at the Seminary.

dec 17—3m DAVID BUTTON

WEED'S GENUINE SYRUP,

FOR THE CURE OF

Dysentery and Summer Complaint.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing her friends, and the public generally, that she now resides at No 16 Union street, where she still continues to prepare, from the original receipts, that valuable Medicine which it has been known to perform wonderful cures, where prescriptions of the most able physicians have failed.

That valuable Medicine, called Fever Tincture, is likewise made by the subscriber, also the Lozenges for clearing the throat—any part, board elsewhere is to be considered spurious, unless authorized by her.

Mrs. N. WEED.

dec 17—3m* No. 16 Union street, near N. Exchange

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION

No. 72 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, Auc'rs.

Manufacturer's Meeting.

AT

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE LOVER'S APPEAL.

To fear and trembling, with become a beating,
To thee, my dear Mary, Poor P. sendeth greeting—
Wherein the said P. doth acknowledge and swear,
That Cupid hath taken him into a snare,
Whereof now fatigued he doth utter sad cries,
For Cupid's own cabin to and Mary's own eyes—
Now this is to certify, of my free will,
That the P. aforesaid is a prisoner still;
That he never will cherish a wish to be free,
If ensnared, my dear Mary, is union with thee:
In union with thee will be nourish the smart;
For faith hopes that *eternity's* still in thy heart,
And I hope, when you look at my character right,
You'll consent.—Her it is, ma'am, in black and in white—
My hair is as red as the cringes of O'Han,
My temper is gray, and I only have one,
My ears dangle down like the fugs of a jug;
But there's one consolation, my nose is not big:
For a skin, just as smoothe as a looking-glass, grows
On the surface where once stood my ruboon nose;
There's a throne on my back—'tis the fate of the letter—
But you know I'm a poet and carve Parnassus.
Well now for my legging, I'll tell you it all—
One's lame and the other ran off with a ball:
I'm dumb as a Mummy, I've never been at college,
My purse's without money, my head's without knowledge;
But if ever dull care gives me battle within,
I drown the grim dog in a bumper of gin:
I eat beef and cabbage, my es'ry day fare,
And smoke in the corner to puff away care.
Now, Maggy, you know all my outlines I'm sure,
My carroty, person and caricature.
Consent, if you like them—but if you refuse,
I'll turn out a blacksmith, and live on horse shoes.

LEWNOR.

A Grave Speculation.—"What, you are hard at it, John?" said a purse clerk to a sexton.—"Yes, Sir, must be doing little; badish times, Sir, for some time past; only buried one all last week." "Indeed! who is that one for you are digging now?" "I don't know, Sir; I expect two to pop off in the course of a day or two, and I am digging this on speculation; for if they were both to die, and be ordered on one day, it's more than I could manage, and if they should'nt bury here, it is only filling it again, you know, Sir."

The noted Boroughs, who was confined in Castle William, (not Fort Independence) was sentenced to ride the Wooden Horse, for some mal-conduct: when mounted, he was accosted by the Chaplain of the garrison with "a good morrow, Mr. B. what are you doing on that Wooden horse?" "Doing, Mr. Chaplain," replied Boroughs, "you see, I am running the Christian race, Steadfast and Immoveable."

Heat.—The heat of the air on the Red Sea is above blood heat, even at night, and on the Gold Coast has been felt above 114 in the shade; the natives themselves are obliged to decamp south and during the dreadful months of summer. In Lisbon, 98 is a common shade heat for months together; and a few years since it was for a long time 104, and even at 105. Africa is the hottest portion of the earth, presenting the greatest mass of land, or rather sand, to be found under the equator.

In all things mistakes are excusable—but an error that proceeds from any good principle leaves no room for resentment.

Prosperity is not without its troubles, nor adversity without its comforts. A mind that can bear affliction without a murmur, and a great fortune without vanity is pleasing and admirable.

FRUIT TREES.

The subscriber has this season, as usual, a large assortment of FRUIT TREES of sizes suitable for transplanting, at his Nurseries on the Haverford Road, near Pudding-stone Village, four miles from the Permanent Bridge. The season for transplanting will commence about the 20th of tenth mo. (October) and continue until the same time in the fourth mo. (April) following. Orders left at S. & D. Dewees', 231 High street, Philadelphia, will meet with due attention.

SAMUEL RHOADS.

Blockley, 10 mo. 8th, 1825. oct 8—3*

To be Sold at Public Vendue.

ON the 27th instant, on the premises, situate on the Ridge Road near Friends' Meeting-House, in Upper Providence township, Montgomery county, 24 miles from Philadelphia, and near the Schuylkill Canal, A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing about 86 acres of good land, 15 acres whereof are good woodland, the remainder arable and meadow under good culture. The improvements are a large two story stone House, with a stone-house adjoining; a stone Barn and Spring-House, a frame Waggon-House, all built on an improved plan with good materials;—a Well near the door; a bearing Apple Orchard with other fruit trees. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Attendance at sale by JOHN BARNETT.

12th mo. 10th—3t*

WANTED,

AN Apprentice to the fancy chair making business, 17 or 18 years of age. Enquire at No. 6 Callowhill st.

dec 3—4t* CHARLES F. L. KEYSER.

M. LEROUX,

DYER AND SCOURER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he still continues to carry on the Dying and Scouring, in all its various branches, at No. 81 Lombard street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia, where he dyes all kinds of Cloths, Silks, Stuffs, Worsted in Worsted, Cotton, Linen, Crapes, Straw &c. either in Flats, or made up, all sorts of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dresses, Shawls, dyed in various colours, according to the patterns given; also Scouring of Crapes, Vests and Pantaloons. He informs the Cotton Manufacturers, that he is prepared to Dye Cotton Varn, of all kinds, in fancy colours. All work executed to his Dying and Scouring desire, may rest assured that it will be executed in the best manner, and with despatch.

april 2—tf

Parkhurst's and Jones's GREEK LEXICONS,

BROWN, Butterworth, and Cruden's Concordances.
Family and School Bibles and Testaments.
Calmet, Buck, Brown, & Martindale's Bible Dictionaries,
Walker, Crabb and Rhyming do.
Hannam's Pocket Assistant and Crabb's Synonymes.
Newman's Spanish Dictionary.
French and Spanish Grammars and Spelling Books.
The whole works of Dr. Johnson, and Boswell's Life of Johnson.
The History of England, and other Historical works.
The works of Flavel, Leighton, Newton, Ridgeley, Medicine, Skinner, Baker, Keach, Hebrew Bibles, the Commentaries of Scott, Gill, Doddridge, and Clarke, and a variety of Theological works worth the attention of persons collecting for Libraries, as the advertiser purchases a good part of his stock at auction, and can sell low. ☞ Every Book warranted perfect.

BOOK SHOP, 121 S. Fifth st.

Eight door above Spruce street.

N. B. Fancy Boxes, Albums, and an assortment of PRINTS, Portraits, and many thousand Views.

nov 6—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

JUST received, White Lobe Discovered in the Kingdom of Chili, Syrup for Coughs, has also his Universal Balsam of Life, good for the Scurvy, Dropsy, Gout, and all Impurities of the Blood, with his Lotion for Rheumatic Pains, Ointments for Sores, and many Medicines, for various diseases, prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, No. 74 North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

fy 30—tf

FOR SALE,

A SPLENDID Gold Seal, of an entire richness of colour, and of a size and cut for the use of Lawyers or Conveyancers, and will be sold for the weight of the gold, and a trifle additional for the workmanship—and that is every thing. As a specimen of the seal cutting of this city, it is not to be met with in the establishments of Philadelphia. Application to be made at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. [dec 3—tf

To the Public in General.

BE it known, that I, Jacob Beckstelle, will practice Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, at the house of Dr. Daniel Bonnycastle in Bristol township, Pa. to commence on the 1st day of December, 1825. dec 3—4t*

The Art of Self Defence.

JAMES SANDFORD, scientific pupil of Mr. William Fuller, the celebrated pugilist from London, begs leave to inform the gentlemen of Philadelphia and its vicinity, that he has engaged the large room over Mr. Peabody's, No. 6, 1-2 South Fourth street for the purpose of giving lessons in the above named manly science, whereby gentlemen, after a few lessons will be enabled to chastise those who may offer violence, and protect themselves against the attack of the ruffian.

Hours from 9 until 1 and from 3 until 5. Terms made known on application at his rooms. dec. 10—3t*

GEORGE FARR'S

CITY CLOTHING STORE,

No. 204 Market street, above Sixth street,

HAS received, by late arrivals, an elegant assortment of Horst's and Shepard's super blue, black, and a variety of fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres; Valencia, Toilenett, Silk cut Velvet and other Vestings, which will be made in the most fashionable style, and from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than can be purchased in the United States. Likewise on hand, a general assortment of ready made Linen. sept 3—1y

Cough Drops, or Indian Specific.

For the cure of Coughs, Colds and Approaching Consumptions.

TESTIMONIALS.

Lancaster County, ss.

For the information of the public, I do hereby certify, that the following persons whose names are herein inscribed, personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the aldermen of the city of and being duly sworn or affirmed, severally deposed and declared, that they had made use of Dr. Clarkson Freeman's Cough Drops (or Indian Specific) upon themselves, with the greatest success, for the curing of coughs, colds, asthmas, consumptions, spitting of blood and diseases of the breast and lungs—and that in every instance, their efforts were complete and infallible, will fully appear by the following testimony of those who have used them:

Peter Bomberger, aged 70, of the city of Lancaster—Conrad Strell, aged 11 years, Lancaster county. John Barr, of New Castle county, (Del.) aged 27. Elizabeth McKew, aged 26, of Lancaster county. Benjamin Wilson, aged 23 years, Bucks county. Henry Hill, aged 27. Nathan Jones, aged 27. Jacob Sellers, aged 50. John Harpies, aged 36. Adam Westfall, aged 48, of Lancaster county. Each of the above named persons laboured under most violent coughs, pains and stitches in their sides and breast, for a long time, accompanied with night sweats, hectic fevers, &c. were completely cured by using a few bottles of Indian Specific. Severally sworn and affirmed to, 1825.

Henry Ream, aged 30, of Strasburg, Lancaster county, a Tanner, was attended with a violent cough, pain and stitches in his chest and breast, night fever and night sweats, and every symptom of consumption—a complete cure by using this Indian Specific, in a very short time, and is now one year, and remains and continues well and healthy. Affirmed and subscribed to, Sept. 20th, 1825.

Spaces or allowed to their respective statements, on the dates to each respectively annexed, left to me.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and seal, this 4th day of February, 1824, in the city of Lancaster. SAMUEL DALE, (L. S.)

Agents for the sale of Dr. Clarkson Freeman's Cough Drops, or Indian Specific.—CHARLES BELL, Bookseller, No. 38 South Eighth street; and SCHAEFFER and GRAHAM, Druggists, South Second street, Philadelphia; or of the Proprietor, in Lancaster city.

A CARD.

DR. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of Lancaster, respectfully informs the public that he has withdrawn the agency for the sale of his INDIAN SPECIFIC, from Messrs THATCHER & THOMPSON, Druggists of Market street, and has appointed Messrs CHARLES BELL, Bookseller, No. 38 South Eighth street, (four doors below Chesnut street,) GRAHAM and SCHAEFFER, 288 South Second street, and DANIEL B. SMITH, corner of Sixth and Arch street, his agents for Philadelphia. He begs to inform the public, that NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT HIS SIGNATURE—a base composition has been attempted to be imposed on the public, by a counterfeit imitation of his valuable medicine. oct 8—tf

TROTTER'S

PECTORAL BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

COUGHS and Colds, even in their first stages not only affect the lungs, and debilitate the constitution, but absolutely destroy them. Persons afflicted with Coughs or Colds, generally presume they will subside spontaneously, but how vain is this presumption! Such persons do in the language of the learned and admirable Armstrong, forget they are

On the source
Of fatal woes, a Cough that foams with blood,
Asthmas, and inflammation of the lungs
Or the slow mincings of the hectic fire.

The true cause of these complaints, namely Coughs and Colds is a suppression of perspiration. This cold, the damp, the wet weather, or the frequent changes which take place in the atmosphere, occasion the body to become affected. In consequence of that the pores and orifices of the skin which in time of health are always bathing out a fine fluid, become so shut up that the respirable matter, instead of circulating freely through the system, recoils upon the blood, fills the vessels super-abundantly, and vitiates its quality. Hence originates the Cough or Cold, though slight, settles upon the lungs, there terminates in habitual Cough, or consumptive asthma, or inflammation of the Lungs, or in the calamitous disorder of a Consumption.

About 2000 years has the herb (Horehound) from which the PECTORAL BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is prepared, been held in the highest estimation. In old Coughs, recent and long standing asthmas this medicine is decidedly the most safe and effectual remedy. Persons afflicted with Wheezing or Hoarseness, a straightness of the breast accompanied with Cough, or Difficulty of Breathing slight Coughs or Colds, or most how to conceive to a more excellent medicine, in the disorders of Consumptions, and against the calamitous effects of which it is most peculiarly excellent. It creates appetite in the consumptive individual, and portrides the constitutions of those persons which have been shattered by a distressing Cough, a severe Cold, &c. &c. and invigorates so as to restore them to the blessings of genuine health and vigor.

The true Pectoral Balsam of Horehound is sold in Philadelphia, by SETH S. PEARSALL, Market street, and ELLIS M. GRIFFITH, 161, Chesnut street; in New York, by HULL & BOWNE, Pearl street, and G. HULL & Co. 271 Broadway. oct 22—3m

Dr. Jones' Celebrated UNIVERSAL SYRUP.

THIS Medicine is composed of ten ingredients, every one of which are innocent and healing to the human system, and have been administered to the smallest children with a good effect. This medicine is recommended to the public, and can be administered in all diseases with safety. It is remarkable for curing Intermitting, Coughs, and Bilious, and takes but a few doses to remove the Bile entirely from the stomach, and is healing and reviving to the system. This Medicine is likewise recommended for its virtue in curing the Rheumatism, Scrophula, Piles, Gout, Nausea, Rings Evil, Consumption, &c. in all which diseases it has been administered with great success by the subscriber, and when properly applied has never been known to fail of having the desired effect which it does not require a long trial, for a few doses will render satisfaction to the patient. Certain cure for the Ague and Fever, from three to six days in the longest time required to effect a cure; it matters not how long the patient has been afflicted. For further particulars apply at the N. W. corner of Third and Shippen streets, or at No. 43 Market street, Philadelphia, where I have an Office, private room, and medicines to accommodate all persons, whereas order will be attended to

JOHN JONES, M. D.

N. B. I have means which is a certain cure for all afflictions. nov. 3—1y

FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has now on hand an elegant and extensive assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which will be made to order in the most durable manner, and in the latest fashions. Persons in want of any Garments, will find it to their advantage to call, and examine them, and judge for themselves, as every article which the subscriber makes up will be so ordered as to render perfect satisfaction.

S. DEWEES,

No. 193 1-2 South Front street, (Drawbridge.)

N. B. All persons indebted to the late firm of S. & D. Dewees, are requested to make immediate payment, or legal measures will be resorted to, to compel payment, without respect to persons. S. DEWEES.

nov 5—tf

SNYDER'S CELEBRATED

Stomachic Bitter Cordial,

IS with a great degree of confidence recommended to the public; and every family will find it useful to keep it constantly by them. It will be found useful in the following complaints:—sick headache, loss of appetite, cholera morbus, heartburn, dysentery, coughs and is one of the best medicines ever offered to the public for the common complaints in children.

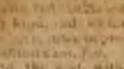
(A label of directions on each bottle.)

Sold Wholesale and Retail, at No. 45 Lombard street, by Z. Hedges, and by Hughes & Thompson, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets, and No. 134 1-2 South Water street.

nov 26—tf

246.

Cheapest Shoes of the best Quality.



THE subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends and the public, for the liberal patronage they have received, and respectfully solicit its continuance. They have on hand a large and general assortment of City made Boots and Shoes, of the best workmanship and materials, viz:

Gentlemen's fine wax calf skin Boots, warranted $4 to $6.	Boy's superfine dancing Pumps
Do. wax calf skin and cordovan Shoetops.	Ladies' morocco Boots,
Do. wax calf skin and cordovan Shoes.	Do. cordovan do.
Do. dress Pumps.	Do. common do.
Do. dancing do. superior, $1 25.	Do. best soft morocco Shoes
Men's stout Neats leather Shoes, tied and Sheets.	Do. do. do. cordovan do.
Do. common Shoes, 75 cts.	Do. best soft morocco and cut down do.
Boys' fine Monkeys and Shoes.	Do. best and spring heel morocco, Valencia everlasting and Denmark satinet.
	Gums almost over Shoes.

Also, gentlemen's water proof of imitation Beaver Hats, Trunks, Shoe Blacking, Shoes, for shipping, &c. &c. Most of the above were laid in during the fall season of the year, and will be sold by the dozen or single pair, as low as can be purchased at any store in Philadelphia.

SACKETT & MUDGE,

No. 246 Market street.

☞ Last door.

ATTENTION! PAINTERS.

FOR SALE, a quantity of PRINTING MATERIALS, viz:

1 good medium Press,	1 font 5 line Great Primer,
1 font 11 line Pica,	4 do. 2 line English,
1 do. 10 line Pica,	2 do. Great Primer,
1 do. 7 line Pica Caps, ornamented,	1 do. English,
1 font 5 line Pica,	1 do. Pica,
1 do. Canon.	1 do. Small Pica,
	1 do. Brevier.

The greater part of the above type is in good condition, and large fonts, which would be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers.

For further particulars, apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. nov 26—tf

TEAS,

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at his TEA WARE HOUSE, No. 74 South Fifth st. a choice selection of Green and Black Teas, Loaf and Lump Sugars. Also, writing Sounding P. & L. Lead and Lump Sugars. Also, writing Sounding P. & L. Lead and Lump Sugars. Also, writing and wrapping Paper, Day Books, Journals Ledgers &c. and wrapping Paper, Day Books, Journals Ledgers &c. and wrapping Paper, Day Books, Journals Ledgers &c.